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CEYLON DRIVE COMMENCES

BRILLIANT RESULTS OF FIGHTING IN CHINA ANNOUNCED BY ARMY; 30 BIG CAMPAIGNS CARRIED OUT

Enemy Left 58,313 Bodies Behind—Prisoners Taken Number 18,453—30 Enemy Planes Smashed Since December

4 GUNBOATS, 13 MERCHANT SHIPS DESTROYED

Brilliant results achieved by the Imperial Forces in their operations on the continent between the start of the War of Greater East Asia and the end of March were published in a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters at noon on Monday.

These operations, which are conducted in a parallel line with campaigns in southern regions, sealed the fate of the Chungking regime. In these operations, 18,453 prisoners were taken. The bodies left behind by the enemy were counted at 58,313. The Japanese lost 2,536 in killed and 6,382 in wounded.

The Imperial Headquarters communique was to the following effect:

"Following the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the Army units of the Japanese Expeditionary Force in China moved into all foreign settlements in China hostile to Japan. At the same time they reduced Hongkong, thereby completely eliminating American and British influences from China. They also crushed the military power of Chungking at every turn as occasion called. All this was in response to the operations of the Imperial Forces in southern regions.

"The results which were obtained in these operations in China were:

"1. Thirty major campaigns were carried out.

"2. The enemy left 58,313 bodies behind. The prisoners taken numbered 18,453.

"3. The spoils of war included five airplanes, 17 tanks, 1,470 automobiles, 309 railway carriages, two torpedo boats, 201 guns of various calibers 1,353 heavy and light machine guns, and 12,443 rifles.

"4. Enemy planes shot down, inclusive of those destroyed, numbered 30.

"5 Enemy shipping sunk or destroyed included four gun-boats and 13 merchant vessels.

"The casualties suffered by the Japanese were 2,536 killed and 6,382 wounded."

Widespread Attacks Staged

The Imperial Headquarters communique elicited the following comment from Domei:

"The Imperial Forces have been achieving remarkable results in various southern regions since the start of the War of Greater East Asia.

"On the other hand, they have been extending the field of operation on the continent, although their successes in this field of action, great as they are, have not been as starte as their victories in the southern area.

"The forces operating on the continent have not only strengthened their hold on the regions occupied by them, but are engaged in positive operations against the army of the Chungking regime which is at the beck and call of America and Britain.

"It is to be noted that Japanese military operations on the continent are in parallel with operations for the maintenance of peace and order in regions which have been brought under Japanese operations.

"It is but natural that Chungking should be finding itself in difficulties far greater than it has been confronted with since it placed itself in opposition to Japan.

Pushed Enemy Back

"The Imperial Forces operating in China have pushed Chungking troops back for a considerable distance, and are now in possession of all important regions of Chungking-controlled China.

"Noteworthy are the operations which have been carried on by the Imperial Forces in China ever since the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War. The Japanese have succeeded in cutting off Chungking from Britain and America. One result of this is that Chungking is without means of receiving aid from countries sympathetic to it.

"An idea of the importance of the regions of China which have been occupied by the Imperial Army will be gained from the fact that these regions contain two-thirds or three-fourths the natural resources of China.

"As for the straightened financial circumstances of Chungking, the best evidence of them will be found in the trend of prices in regions controlled by Chungking. The price level is 30 times as high as it was in 1937. The mounting tendency of prices have become accentuated since the War of Greater East Asia. It will be easy to imagine the insecurity of living felt by the residents of unoccupied regions of China.

"The total revenue of the Chungking regime in 1941 was estimated to run to 16,500,000,000 yuan. The greater part of expenditures by the regime in that year was on defenses. The issuance of notes and borrowing were resorted to in meeting these defense needs.

"The fapi notes which were in circulation at the end of 1941 amount to 25,000,000,000 yuan. The amount of notes circulating at the present moment is believed to be considerably beyond measure, remembering the fact that the paper printing press of Chungking has been unusually busy since the War of Greater East Asia. The vicious inflation which has developed and the shortage of materials are behind the rapidly increased unrest of the people in regions which have not been occupied by the Imperial Forces.

"The disastrous drought which ravaged Chungking-controlled China in 1941 is directly attributable to the shortage of foodstuffs in this part of China. The number of persons who have died of starvation is believed to be greater than is generally supposed. The tightening of the blockade of China ports by the Imperial Navy is an additional factor in the situation which finds residents of unoccupied regions experiencing almost insurmountable difficulties in obtaining commodities of absolute necessity.

"With the progress of Japanese military operations on the continent there is a serious decline in the capacity of defense factories controlled by Chungking. The shortage of iron and steel these factories are facing is so acute that they find it impossible to turn out large-size arms, their output being limited to rifles, machine-guns, and trench mortars.

Can't Get Planes

"It is absolutely impossible for Chungking to import airplanes, tanks, cannon, and gasoline from foreign countries, now that all supply routes of Chungking have been cut off by the Imperial Forces. General Chiang Kai-shek and his associates are supposed to know better then anybody else that nothing will come of their talk of continuing resistance against Japan.

"The maintenance of peace and order in the occupied regions of China constitutes a difficult problem. In the first place, these regions are vast in area. In the second, some elements in these regions are amenable to influences which are hostile to Japan. Thanks to the efforts of the Imperial Army, however, conditions in these regions have materially improved of late. The progress of the better village movement in areas northeast and northwest of Soochow raises hopes that before long the whole of China will settle down in peace.

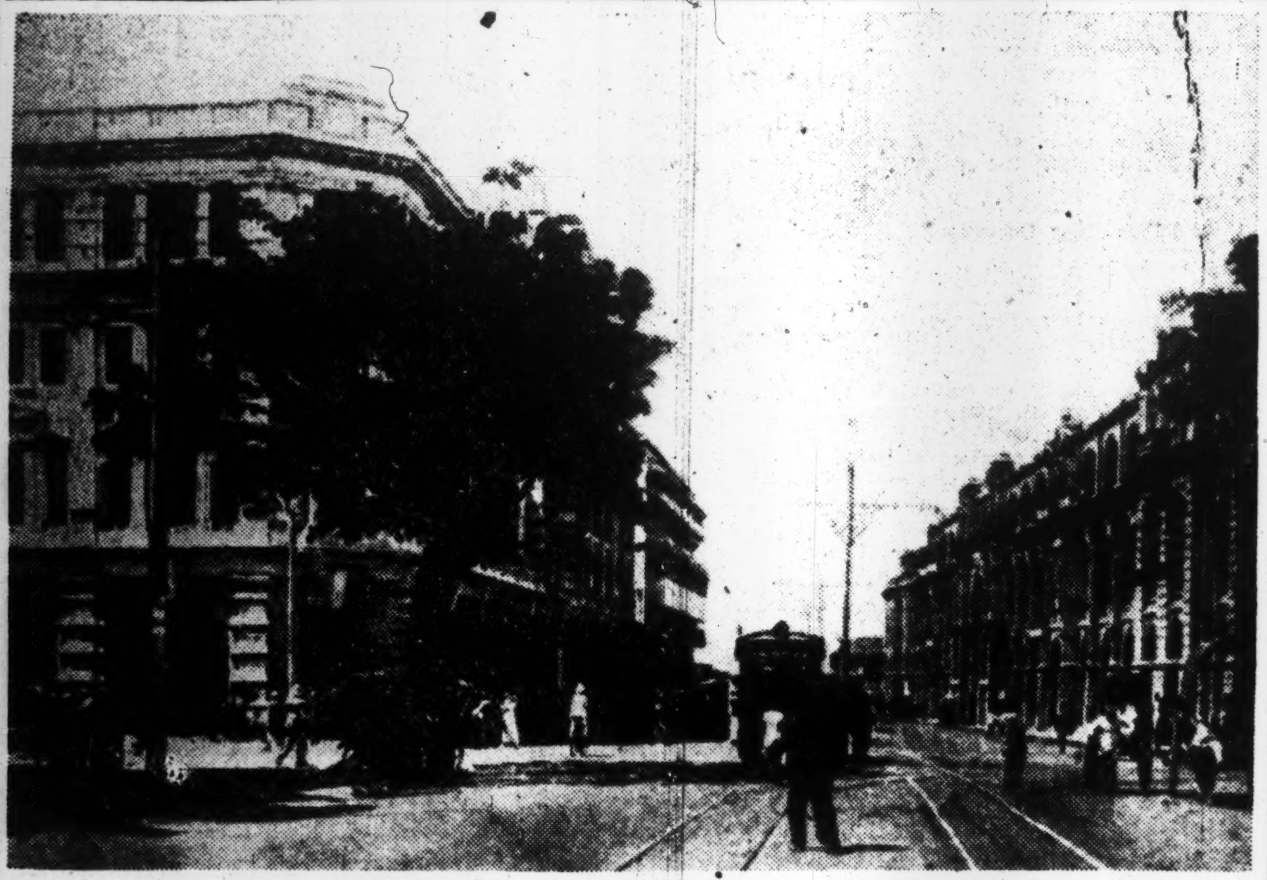
"The more important of operations for the maintenance of peace which have been under way since the start of the Greater East Asia War are:

"1. The campaign against the troops of General Yu Hsueh-chung in west Shantung Province. The objective of this campaign has been attained for all practical purposes.

"2. Operations have been going on along the coast of east Shantung

(Continued on Page 2)

Feels Weight of Navy's Attack



In a terse Imperial Headquarters communique issued Monday, it was announced that Colombo, the capital of Ceylon, had been attacked by the Imperial Navy. Boasting one of the largest artificial harbors in the world, covering over 600 acres, Colombo is situated on the southwest coast of the island and is its administrative and trade center. The port has a population of 350,000 and is an important coaling center. The business quarter lies at the south end of the harbor where are situated the governor's residence, Government buildings and principal hotels. Farther on is the lake, and beyond it Victoria Park, a part of which is seen in the above photo, the chief residential quarter.

FIERCE NAVAL CLASH OCCURS OFF NORWAY

8,000-Ton British Cruiser Trinidad and 1,375-Ton Destroyer Eclipse Damaged

CASUALTIES NUMBER 37

Axis Submarines Sink Medium-Sized U.S. Merchantman Off Atlantic Coast

Domei

LISBON, April 5.—The British Admiralty issued a communique today that the 8,000-ton British cruiser Trinidad, and 1,375-ton destroyer Eclipse, were damaged in a sea battle with the German fleet and planes off the coast of Norway on March 28 and 29, according to a report received here from London.

The communique said, a British convoy fleet on its way to Murmansk was attacked by German warships and planes off the coast of Norway on March 28 and 29. The British convoy after sinking one German destroyer and inflicting damage on another German warship, reached its destination, the British announcement stated.

In this encounter the Trinidad and Eclipse were damaged.

The announcement further stated, a total of 37 casualties occurred aboard the two ships, including 32 killed and 5 wounded.

U.S. Merchantman Sunk

Domei

LISBON, April 5.—The United States Navy Department has announced that a medium-sized United States merchant vessel has been attacked by Axis submarines and sunk off the Atlantic coast, according to a Washington dispatch reaching here today.

5 Soviet Warships Hit

Domei

BERLIN, April 5.—German warplanes have scored direct hits on two battleships and two heavy cruisers and seriously damaged a minelayer during raids against the Soviet Baltic Fleet at Leningrad and Kronstadt, the High Command announced today.

A 12,000-ton Soviet merchantman has been sunk and five more vessels crippled by German aircraft off the coast of Murmansk, the communique stated.

In the central sector of the Soviet northern front, 3,000 guerrillas have been wiped out, the communique said, adding. Soviet forces also suffered considerable losses in men and war materials in the northern sector when attacked by the Luftwaffe.

A total of 47 Soviet planes were shot down in aerial combat and by anti-aircraft batteries, the communique said. One German plane failed to return to its base from the engagements.

Meantime, German warplanes carried out effective raids against objectives and harbor facilities on Malta and scored hits on a British

(Continued on Page 2)

Lieut.-Gen. Hayashi Died Sunday Night; Funeral Wednesday

Lieutenant-General Ryuzaburo Hayashi, Inspector-General of the Army Engineers, died suddenly of cerebral hemorrhage at his Setagaya home at 7 p.m. Sunday. Funeral services will be held at the Aoyama Cemetery Wednesday afternoon. He was a military attache to the Japanese Embassy in Paris in 1922 and after his return home served in the Military Affairs Bureau of the War Ministry. As a unit commander he rendered meritorious services during the Manchurian Incident. In 1937 he was appointed instructor of the Military Staff College. Later, he was appointed President of the Army Engineering School. It was in 1940 that he was promoted lieutenant-general and had been in the post of Inspector-General of the Army Engineers until his death.

Sato Off for Moscow

Domei

KUIBISHEV, April 5.—Naotake Sato, Japanese Ambassador to the Soviet Union, accompanied by Goro Morishima, Japanese Minister to the U.S.S.R., and military and naval attaches, left here for Moscow this morning by special plane to present his credentials to the Kremlin.

Summer Time in England

Domei

LISBON, April 5.—Effective at midnight yesterday, the British Government has adopted double daylight saving time, according to Havas reports reaching here from London today. As a result, the clocks in England have been advanced two hours Greenwich time, the reports state.

THAI SENDS MISSION TO THANK JAPANESE

Suite Composed of Former Premier Phya Phahol, Other High Dignitaries

TO CELEBRATE ALLIANCE

Vai Vanich Pananandа, Minister Without Portfolio, to Arrive in Tokyo Today

To felicitate the conclusion last year of the Offensive and Defensive Alliance between Japan and Thailand, the Thai Government has decided to dispatch former Premier Phya Phahol as head of a State Mission of Congratulations to Japan, the Foreign Office here announced today, according to Domei.

The former Premier, who shortly will arrive in Japan, is one of the elder statesmen and holds concurrently the three posts of Lieutenant-General in the Army, Vice-Admiral in the Thai Navy and Air Lieutenant-General.

The State Envoy's suite will include the Thai Justice Minister T. Thamrong Navaswet and Vai Vanich Pananandа, State Minister without Portfolio, as well as other high Thai officials.

Preceding former Premier Phya Phahol, Vai Vanich Pananandа and other Thai officials will arrive in Tokyo today to conduct economic negotiations with the Japanese Government.

Thailand, since the conclusion of its Alliance with Japan, has offered full cooperation, militarily and economically, to Japan in prosecu-

(Continued on Page 2)

Foreign News Spotlight

Exclusive Flashes

DISCONTENTMENT IN U.S. SPREADING

BUENOS AIRES, April 6.—According to reports reaching here, the New York correspondent of the Stockholm Tidningen writes that there is a strong feeling of discontentment in the United States, and that the population does not approve of President Roosevelt's policies. The correspondent continues that economic circles are beginning to be concerned with the danger of inflation for which they are making the President responsible.

U.S. TAKES OVER QUININE SUPPLIES

LISBON, April 6.—According to latest information, in Washington the Government has taken control of all quinine supplies and distribution in the United States. Increasing needs for quinine by the U.S. Army is the principle reason for the enactment of the drastic measure. A large part of the quinine supply was sent to the United States troops in Australia, informed quarters remarked.

FIRE AT DUNEDIN, NEW ZEALAND

SAIGON, April 6.—According to reports from Canberra, a fire broke out in the business section of Dunedin, New Zealand during the week-end. Damage is estimated to be about £100,000. The fire, of an unknown origin, destroyed some of the city's best and biggest buildings.

TOJO ADVISES INDIA TO BEGIN FIGHT NOW FOR INDEPENDENCE

Premier Exhorts People to Avail Themselves of Glorious Opportunity

JAPAN'S AIMS CLEAR

400,000,000 Inhabitants Told Not to Be Misled by Sweet British Flatteries

Stating that the golden opportunity for the establishment of an independent India has, at last, arrived, Premier General Hideki Tojo, in a statement Monday concerning Japanese military operations in India, strongly exhorted the leaders in India as well as the 400,000,000 people there to take full advantage of the Heaven-sent opportunity to break away from British bondage.

Premier Tojo reminded the Indian people that the Japanese are determined to crush the United States and Britain and that if India should remain as before under the military control of Britain, he felt it unavoidable that in the course of Japan's subjugation of the British forces there, India will have to undergo untold calamities. The Premier's statement follows:

"The Imperial Forces which previously occupied Rangoon, an important base in Burma, and then took possession of the major strategic point in the eastern Indian Ocean, the Andaman Islands, which have hitherto been a place of exile for patriots of Indian independence, have now at last dealt severe blows to the British forces and military establishments in India.

"The grim determination of our Empire to crush the United States and Britain is thus being steadily translated into action. If India should remain as before under the military control of Britain, it would, I am afraid, be unavoidable that, in the course of our subjugation of the British forces there, India will suffer great calamities.

"As it is, of course farthest from the thought of Japan to consider the Indian people as enemy, Japan deeply sympathizes with them who are likely to suffer the ravages of war.

"What Japan's intentions are toward the Indian people was made clear in my address delivered before the Imperial Diet on March 12. In short, I am firmly convinced that now is the golden opportunity for the Indian people to exert their utmost efforts for the establishment of their long-desired "India for the Indians" in order to secure India's status as it ought to be.

"The British influence in India is now about to be exterminated. I wish once again to repeat at this juncture Japan's expectation that not only the leaders in India but the four hundred million people there, while avoiding unnecessary calamities which will result from their being misled by sweet flatteries of Britain, the nation destined to downfall, will take full advantage of this Heaven-sent opportunity and break away from the British bonds which have so long shackled them and thus go vigorously forward to realize truly their long-cherished aspiration, of "India for the Indians."

NEWCOMERS SEEKING ELECTION TOTAL 386

Home Ministry Instructs Officials to See That Right Men Are Sent to Diet

So-called new men, that is, men who have never sat in the House of Representatives, are dominant among candidates campaigning now for election to the Lower House on April 30. Such men number 386 out of a total of 707 candidates.

On Monday, the third day of the election campaign, the Home Ministry issued orders to officials in the prefectures requiring them to see that they exert every influence to insure the election of the right sort of men to the Lower House.

Agriculture and Forestry Minister Hiroya Ino has announced his candidature in the coming election. He will run from the first election district of Miye Prefecture. In his campaign he will be assisted by the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Structure Council, which expects to recommend a total of 467 candidates. The seats of the House to be filled in the election are 466.

Sea and Air Forces at Colombo Smashed By Navy

SHIPPING DAMAGED

Colombo, capital of Ceylon and the most important British military base in the Indian Ocean, was intensively attacked by Imperial Japanese Navy Forces on Sunday with the result that great damage is being dealt to warships, shipping, air forces and military establishments of the enemy, it was revealed by the Imperial Headquarters at 4 p.m. Monday. The communique reads:

"Imperial Navy Forces on April 5 launched attacks on Colombo, the enemy's greatest military base in the Indian Ocean, and other points and are now dealing great damage to warships, shipping, air forces and important military establishments of the enemy there."

AT MOUTH OF KELANI RIVER

Colombo, the capital and principal seaport of Ceylon, with a population of about 350,000, is situated on the west coast of the island. Situated near the mouth of the Kelani river, the environs of the town are low-lying, and wide areas are liable to inundation against which considerable protective works have of late years been constructed. As a port it ranks eleventh among the ports of the world. The large and artificial harbor, enclosed by breakwaters, has an area of 643 acres at low water. Until 1875 Galle, 80 miles south, was the chief port of call.

The business part of Colombo is known as the Fort, and occupies the site of the old fortified area. Here are also situated Queens House, the official residence of the governor, and the main block of Government offices. The main railway station is situated at Maradana.

Cotta, a suburb distant some 51 miles from the port, was the original capital of the Singhalese kings in this neighborhood. The Kelani river is spanned by the Victoria Bridge, from the head of which roads lead northward to Negombo and Chilaw, and east by north to Kandy. South of the Kelani river, main roads lead south along the coast to Hambantota and up the Kelani river to Avisawella. From these points main roads branch off to every part of the island.

Colombo has very few buildings of architectural interest, but mention may be made of the Dutch church at Wolfendahl and the Buddhist temple at Kotahena. Colombo Lake, northeast of the Fort, is connected by canals and locks with the harbor. The principal colleges are the University and the Royal colleges, both Government institutions; St. Joseph's College, St. Thomas' College, Wesley College, and Ananda College.

Colombo is not only the administrative capital, but is also the greatest business center of Ceylon. It is also the political and intellectual center of the island. The climate is warm and humid, but the town is healthy and has always been singularly free from malaria, in spite of its somewhat low-lying and waterlogged situation. The mean temperature is 80.8 degrees F., the mean annual rainfall 85.25 inches.

Ceylon, the Taprobane of the Greeks and Romans, and the Serendib of the Arabian Nights, is an island about 60 miles from the southern end of Hindustan, from which it is separated by the Gulf of Mannar and Palk's Strait. Length, about 270 miles north to south; average breadth, 100 miles; area. 25,332 square miles.

Where the jungle has been cleared away and the land drained and cultivated, the country is perfectly healthy; where now wooded tracts, and flat marshy lands abound, covered with a rank, luxuriant vegetation, the climate is eminently insalubrious.

Most of the animals found on the opposite continent are native to this island, excepting the royal tiger, which does not exist here. Elephants are numerous and are esteemed for their superior strength and docility. Bears, buffaloes, leopards, jackals, monkeys, and wild hogs are numerous. Crocodiles, serpents, and reptiles of all sorts abound. Of the snake family, consisting of about 26 different species, six only are venomous. Among the insects are the leaf and stick insects, the ant-lion, the white ant, etc.

In its vegetable productions, Ceylon rivals the islands of the Indian Archipelago, and in some respects bears a strong resemblance to them; its most valuable products are tea, rice, coffee, cinnamon, and the coconut. Tea is widely cultivated. Tobacco is raised principally in the northern district, and is of an excellent quality. Indigo grows wild, but is not sought after.

Ceylon is one of the British Crown colonies, its government being conducted by a governor and two councils, executive and legislative, over both of which the governor is president. The powers of the councils are limited, being wholly subservient to the governor, who can carry into effect any law without their concurrence. All laws must be approved by the Secretary of State for the Colonies before they can take effect. Of the total population of about 5,000,000, about 3,000,000 are said to be Buddhists, and about 1,000,000 are of the Hindu religion. On the west and southwest coast numbers of the Singhalese profess the Roman Catholic religion. There are a number of Episcopal clergy in the island, subordinate to the Bishop of Colombo; various other Protestant bodies have places of worship, but the Protestants are less than half the number of the Roman Catholics.

The Singhalese have a colloquial language peculiar to themselves, but their classic and sacred writings are either in Pali or Sanskrit. The Malabars use Tamil. English is fairly widespread.

The principal towns, besides Colombo, are Trincomalee, Kandy, Galle, Jaffna, and Kornegalle,

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ARGENTINE MISSION FAILS TO BUY ARMS

Refusal of U.S. Dissatisfies Government—Party Returns Home

LEADER SEES WAR CHIEF

Likely to Refute Belief America Giving Preference to Latin-America

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, April 5.—Dissatisfied with the refusal of the United States to sell munitions to the Argentine Mission in the United States, the Argentine Government is generally expected to issue a statement refuting the stand taken by America, it was learned here today.

The Argentine mission, headed by General Lapez, which visited the United States recently, returned here yesterday.

Subsequently, General Lapez reported to War Minister R. Marquez regarding the circumstances leading to the failure of the mission immediately upon his return.

Meanwhile, the War Minister is scheduled to leave the capital on an inspection tour of the southern part of the country today.

Upon his return, he is expected to issue a statement on the United States-Argentine negotiations, in which statement it is understood he will explain the position of his Government that Argentina will refute the contention of the United States that it is giving preference in the supply of munitions to those Latin-American countries, which have severed diplomatic relations with the Axis Powers.

Asked to Register

Transocean

BUENOS AIRES, March 17.—The Argentinian Government has ordered the registration of all farmers unable to obtain landed property for tilling but interested in becoming tenants of farms.

This measure is designed to provide the Government with data for inaugurating relief action for needy farmers, whose existence is threatened by a general shift from wheat growing to cattle breeding in Argentina.

Recently, many farmers made this shift as there are not sufficient wheat markets, and many big landowners have dismissed their tenants from farm sections, although tenants in the past have done their duty.

This shift is threatening to throw out of employment large sections of the farming population and the Government is determined to halt this development.

In 1937, 250,000 farms, covering a total area of 24,000,000 hectares, formed Argentina's grain belt. Of this number of farms, 160,000 were operated by tenant farmers.

NAZIS DEFENSE TACTICS OUTSMART SOVIET'S PLAN

Axis Powers Hold Upper Hand In Initiative, Ex-Bulgar War Chief Says

Transocean

SOFIA, March 22.—Soviet hopes to make use of the severe winter for their own purpose have suffered owing to the excellent defensive tactics of the German Army, declares General Christo Lukoff, former Bulgarian Minister of War, and one of the most popular national figures in the country today, in the Sora.

The initiative is still in the hands of the Tripartite Pact Powers, he continues.

Britain, General Lukoff says, will not be able to evade a decisive battle this time, for after the annihilation of the Soviet Army, nothing will be left for the British troops to do but to resist a victorious German advance.

The establishment of a new front on Europe's western coast, he adds, is not possible, and there is no other kind of relief in sight for the Soviet or British troops.

U.S. MUNITION WORKERS OPPOSE INCREASED HOURS

Plan Advocated by Deputy Secretary of Navy Seems to Fizzle Out

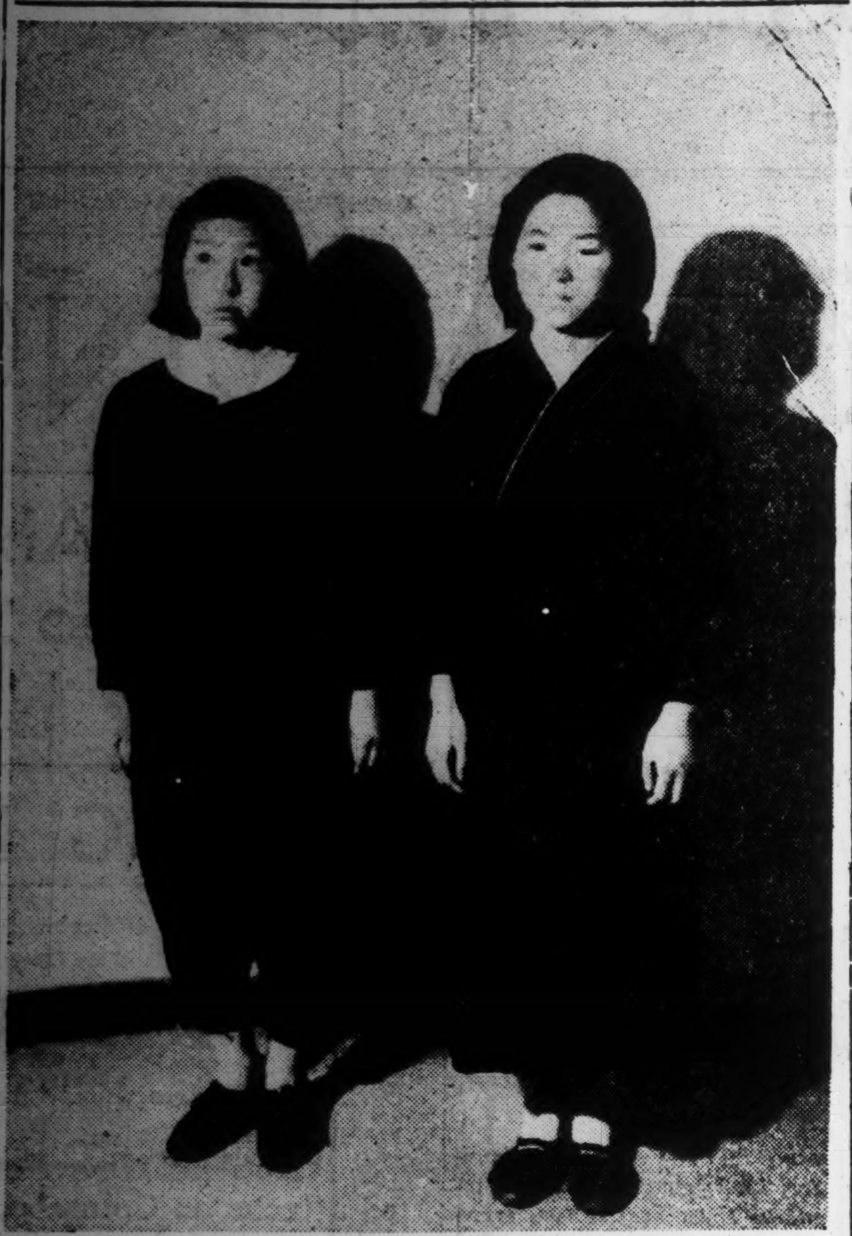
Transocean

STOCKHOLM, March 22.—The necessity of increasing working hours in war industries in the United States is meeting with considerable difficulties, according to reports received here.

Ralph Bard, Deputy Secretary of the Navy, told the House of Representatives Naval Committee last evening that, although he had personally advocated increasing working hours, he could not conceal his conviction that any such change would arouse considerable opposition.

According to the New York correspondent of the Svenska Dagbladet, there is a wide divergence of opinion in the United States in regard to the advisability of abolishing the 40-hour week and overtime pay.

Recommended



With the advent of the War of Greater East Asia, the young girls of this country are expected to take an active part in the prosecution of the war. In view of the fact that the Japanese kimono have been a hindrance to free, unrestricted movement of the body, the Education Ministry has just announced the selection of three kinds of national uniforms for the 3,000,000 young girls of this country who are attending Young Girls' Schools or are members of the Young Girls' Association. The girl to the right is wearing uniform A which is an adaptation of the one which was approved by the Welfare Ministry. It is a streamlined version of a kimono and the selection of the materials and patterns for this uniform is left to the discretion of the wearer. Uniform B (left) is a slight modification of the middle school girls' uniform approved last year. Uniform C which is not shown in the picture requires a mompe and the blouse of either uniforms A or B.

Today's Press Comments

TUESDAY, APRIL 7, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

War and Election

MIYAKO—The Imperial Rule Assistance election movement has been started in earnest. For the rest of this month the election will be made a focal point of national attention and energy. This is a really great preparation for readjustment of the political structure in wartime. Naturally, this is a very significant occasion and should not be made a general election for the sake of election or mere politics. An ancient Chinese poet who made himself famous with his great poem "Home Again" said that the country-sides were choked with weeds, when politics flourished greatly. Such a condition should not be allowed to exist in this country. In the present war, fighting on the foremost line and production increase on the home front must go side by side. Military affairs and politics thus are separably related.

Of the candidates known thus far, 249 are old Diet members and 215 new members. The ratio is nearly the same. This means more than 40 per cent of the old Diet members have failed to declare candidacy. This is a large readjustment, but still suggests to us that they are politicians of an old order. What the country now demands of the nation through the coming general election is a new national political power for the achievement of the War of Greater East Asia. The objective of election is not election itself, but the execution of politics.

Work of Recommending Candidates Completed

CHUGAI—The Imperial Rule Assistance Political Structure Council has picked 467 candidates who will be recommended to the electors in the coming general election. Out of these candidates 217 are men who have not sat in the House of Representatives before. The other candidates are former members of the House. Thus new and old men are nearly equally balanced. The new men to be recommended by the council would constitute from 80 to 90 per cent of all candidates.

Under existing conditions it would be unlikely to see the House made up entirely of new men. Presumably the council considered the actualities of the situation in deciding on the proportion of new candidates it should support.

The system of recommending candidates has come to stay, and it will not be long before the Lower House consists of men such as are desired by the Rule Aid Political Structure Council.

First Steps in the Election

YOMIURI—The present election campaign is of the utmost significance, directly and indirectly, from the point of view of the successful completion of the War of Greater East Asia, and the testing of the political ability of the nation.

The chief problem of the election centers round the selection of the candidates, and for this the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Structure Council is attracting the attention of the whole nation. The importance of not making any slip detrimental to the spirit of the election is apparent.

It is also widely anticipated that the new election will mark the entry of the country into a new political era.

Election means competition. It might even be called a war. It is therefore all the more important that the candidates should give particular attention to their conduct, and that the supervision of the Government should not relax. Moreover, the candidates and the Political Structure Council should bear in mind the advice of Premier General Hideki Tojo. The best men must be chosen on absolutely honest and unbiased lines for the formation of the purest Diet in the history of the nation.

The utmost caution, discrimination and purity must be observed.

Although, at all times, fairness and clear-headedness are vital, during a time of war like this, these qualities are even more desirable. Those who exercise control and those who put themselves forward for election must observe this. Moreover, it is the duty of the people toward His Majesty the Emperor to observe the utmost honesty and fairness.

Red Cross States 147 Additional Japanese In Los Angeles, 195 in S.F. Now Interned

Approximately 184 Japanese residents in the Panama Canal Zone have been interned, according to a Nichi Nichi report received here from Buenos Aires.

The Japanese Foreign Office has received from the Headquarters of the International Red Cross a supplementary list of 1,253 names of Japanese nationals who have been interned in the United States, according to Domei.

The report also disclosed that 59 Japanese nationals have been released from various detention points in the United States.

The supplementary list revealed an additional 147 Japanese have been interned in Los Angeles. 17 in Riverside, 43 in San Pedro, 195 in San Francisco and 119 in the San Diego, El Central and Santa Barbara detention areas.

Meanwhile, 36 Japanese in addition to those mentioned in the previous report are interned in Portland, Oregon, and 105 in Seattle, Washington, while 120 others are detained in Fort Lincoln in Miami, Florida, the report said.

Of those nationals released after examination, 35 had been held at Salt Lake City, six at Ellis Island and six at Seattle, Washington, among others, the report concluded.

AUSTRALIAN DEFENSE IS ALLIES' CHIEF AIM

War Minister Ford Says Counter-Offensive Against Japanese Is Secondary

Domei

LISBON, April 5.—Francis Ford, Australian War Minister, today declared that American and Australian forces will be welded into one great unit that will have as its first objective, the defense of Australia and as its second, counter-offensive against the Japanese, according to a Canberra dispatch received here.

Mr. Ford's statement followed a conference today of the Allied supreme commanders in the Pacific, including General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of Allied forces in the Southwestern Pacific, and General Sir Thomas Blamey, commander of the land forces in Australia, the dispatch added.

U.S. Takes Over Command

Domei

LISBON, April 5.—With the purpose of effecting a unified land, sea and air strategy in and around the Dutch West Indies, Rear-Admiral J. V. Oldendorf, Commander-in-Chief of the United States forces in Curacao and Alba, in the Dutch West Indies, concurrently has assumed the command of the Dutch forces in these islands, it was reported here from Washington today.

Age Limit Raised

Domei

LISBON, April 5.—Thirteen and half million men, including President Roosevelt, between the ages of 45 and 65, will register their names on April 27 for selective military service, according to a Washington dispatch reaching here today.

It is recalled that the United States military authorities, after the outbreak of the war of Greater East Asia, raised the age for military service from 40 to 45.

UKRAINIAN CLERGY RAILS SOVIET AND COMMUNISM

Thanks Germany for Freeing People From Red Menace And Suppression

Transocean

ROVNO, March 22.—Communism is strongly condemned in a statement published by the paper, Novo Ukrainske Slovo, today in which the Ukrainian clergy thanks Germany for its liberation from the Soviets.

The statement is as follows:

"In view of the mendacious Soviet reports appearing in the foreign press regarding the Soviet 'paradise' and 'religious freedom in the Soviet Union,' we, members and representatives of the autocephalous Orthodox Church in liberated Ukraine, consider it our duty to tell the world the full truth about these matters.

"Our church suffered the gravest oppression and persecution under Premier Josef Stalin. The fact that our church, which once had 30 bishops and about 3,000 priests, has only slightly more than 10 priests today is striking proof of the Soviet suppression methods.

"The fact that our church lost, before the exit of the Soviets, all its bishops and priests and hundreds of thousands of faithful members by deportation or assassination is proof of the unprecedented persecution of the church by the Bolsheviks.

"The liberation of the Ukraine by the German armed forces has again enabled a small number of priests to thank God in our Ukrainian language for the liberation from the Bolshevik yoke."

19 STATES RATIONING GAS TO AMERICAN MOTORISTS

U.S. Tire Manufacturers Only Able to Meet 5 Per Cent of Demand in March

Transocean

MADRID, March 22.—Gasoline rationing introduced in 19 states in the U.S. is expected to cut down consumption by 20 per cent, according to the New York correspondent of the Spanish paper Ya.

No fewer than 125,000 gasoline filling stations are affected by this measure as they now must close from 7 p.m. to 7 a.m.

No restrictions will be placed on sale of gasoline during the daytime, but the authorities soon will introduce a ration card system.

Meanwhile, the shortage of automobile tires has reached an acute stage. During March only 5 per cent of the demand for tires by the civilian population could be met, according to the correspondent.

Thai Sends Mission To Thank Japanese

(Continued From Page 1)

tion of the War of Greater East Asia, and has been proceeding toward achievement of its lofty objective in the war since the beginning of this year when it declared war against Britain and the United States.

It is significant to welcome the State Mission of Congratulation from our signatory, Thailand, at this juncture because it will strengthen much the friendly relations between the two nations, the Foreign Office declared.

His Imperial Majesty Sent Cable of Thanks By Manchou Emperor

Domei

HSINKING, April 6.—His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo yesterday sent a message of thanks to His Majesty the Emperor of Japan expressing gratitude for the warm reception accorded by the Imperial Family of Japan to General Chang Chinghui, Manchoukuo Premier, who has returned from his mission to Japan as State Envoy accompanied by his suite, it was made known today.

P.I. RECONSTRUCTION MAKES BIG STRIDES

Great Progress Seen in All Phases of Industrial Activity

Domei

MANILA, April 6.—Restoration of transportation, renewed industrial activity in and around Manila, the re-opening of banks, the return of farmers to their fields, the resumption of commerce and the appointment of majors and governors of the principal cities and states, present concrete evidence of the steady reconstruction progressing in the Philippines under Jorge B. Vargas, Chief Administrator of the Provisional Philippines Government.

The various departments of the central administrative organ in the Philippines steadily are being strengthened, while 11 governors and the mayors of Manila and Davao already have been appointed.

Within Manila itself the re-birth of commercial activity is much in evidence as overseas Chinese merchants one after another are re-opening their stores.

Together with the new light permeating the atmosphere, Filipinos, inspired as Asiatics free from the influences of Americanism, are happily going about their work, testifying to the reconstruction rapidly proceeding in the Philippines as the end of the fourth month of the war draws near.

GERMAN PURSUIT PLANES ACTIVE ON EAST SECTOR

One Craft Destroys Four Locomotives and Repeatedly Attacks Transport Trains

Transocean

BERLIN, March 19.—The exceptional achievement of a German pursuit plane in the central sector of the Eastern Front was made known yesterday by responsible German quarters.

This plane in the early hours of Tuesday destroyed four railway engines and repeatedly attacked from a low level troop transport trains.

On the afternoon of the same day, another railway engine was smashed in addition to two Soviet pursuit planes which were shot down.

The German machine itself was damaged and had only one motor in working condition but it managed to return safely to its base notwithstanding the extremely bad weather.

The pilot of this plane, in 183 fights against the enemy, has shot down seven machines and destroyed 10 railway engines.

SOVIET ARMS STRENGTH SAID REDUCED GREATLY

Transocean

ANKARA, March 23.—As a result of war developments and the present military situation, the Soviet armament potentiality has been reduced by at least 80 per cent, according to a Turkish radio commentator.

The Soviet armament industry, he says, is no longer able to produce the heaviest arms, which fact, he adds, should have made itself felt on the Eastern front within a short time.

Meanwhile, it is learned that there is a lack of coordination in the industry. Certain munition factories, for instance, are said to be producing ammunition for guns which can no longer be manufactured following either the destruction or occupation of factories manufacturing such guns by the Germans.

Fierce Naval Clash Occurs Off Norway

(Continued From Page 1)

cruiser at anchor, the communique said.

Carrying out operations across the English Channel, German bomber formations assaulted British aviation plants and factories along the southwest coast of Britain, it was said.

A total of 14 British planes were downed Saturday by German fighters and anti-aircraft batteries, when British bomber formations, escorted by pursuit planes, attempted to enter the western part of occupied territories, the communique stated.

Another U.S. Ship Sunk

Domei

LISBON, April 3.—The United States Navy Department officially admitted today that another medium-sized American merchant vessel has been sunk by an Axis submarine, it is revealed here today from Washington.

CONGRESS MEMBERS TO LEAVE NEW-DELHI

Working Committee-men to Depart for Their Homes on Morning of April 8

Domei

SHANGHAI, April 6.—Members of the working committee of the National Congress Party are scheduled to leave New Delhi on the morning of April 8 for their homes, a radio report from the Indian capital intercepted here revealed today.

Meantime, the Congress Party it is believed will decide on its final attitude toward the British proposals offered by Sir Stafford Cripps by either tonight or tomorrow morning, the same information added.

U.S. Mission Assists

Domei

LISBON, April 5.—The United States Government has announced that its economic mission to India will be charged with extending assistance to India for the development of its natural resources for war purposes, according to a Washington report received here today.

The economic mission to India directly has to do with the efforts of the Allied forces for the execution of war, and it has no relations whatever with industrial and commercial problems after the war, the announcement read.

Furthermore, the mission will extend its help to India for the execution of war against the Axis Powers by properly investigating and studying those problems in India concerning man-power and natural resources, it was said.

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Brilliant War Results In China Made Public

(Continued From Page 1)

Province since the end of March.

"3. Operations were carried out by Japanese units in the regions north of Tientsin between the first part of February and March.

"4. Operations were repeatedly staged in parts of Shansi Province. As a result, these areas are now free from disturbing elements.

"5. Operations were carried out in areas east of Taiyuan during February.

"6. A campaign was carried out against bandits in areas east and northwest of Lingshih during February.

"7. Operations are now under way in northwest Shangsi Province.

"8. An anti-bandit campaign was launched near Hsinghsiang along the Chengtai railway during the middle of February.

Started in January

"9. A campaign was started in Central China in the middle of January. The first stage of the operation was concluded at the end of the month. The second stage was started at the first of February, and was completed in the middle of the month. The results obtained in these operations were large.

"10. A successful campaign was carried out in areas northwest of Soochow during the middle of February.

"11. A campaign was conducted against bandits in areas west of Nanking during February.

"12. A mopping-up campaign against lawless elements was launched in areas west of Pengpu during February.

"13. At the time the battle for Hongkong was going on, General Chiang moved six divisions of his troops southward in the name of aiding the British forces defending the city. The Japanese, acting quickly, frustrated an attempt on the part of the Chinese troops to make a thrust at Kowloon. Large results were obtained in the operations.

"General Chiang Kai-shek has been sending agents into occupied areas to provoke disturbances since the cutting off of the Hongkong-Shaokwan and Burma supply routes. The Chinese people who are relying on the Japanese Expeditionary Force in China, however, no longer allow themselves to be influenced by propaganda reports spread by these agents. Many Chinese have provided the Japanese with information useful to them in their operations against Chungking.

"Conditions in Shanghai and Hangchow are as excellent as could be desired. There is no trace of Chungking influence in areas served by the Shanghai-Hangchow railway where at one time agents of Chungking were active, building up a network of espionage."

U.S. Relief to Chiang

Domei

LISBON, April 5.—Paul Hoffman, chairman of the Chungking Relief Council in the United States, has revealed that United States aid to the Chiang Kai-shek regime will amount to $7,000,000 by April 12 and this fund is being sent to Chungking by cable orders through nine American relief agencies, according to a report received here from New York today.

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NATION TO OBSERVE 'AIBA-NO-HI' TODAY

240 Horses to Be Awarded Special Decorations for War Work

On the occasion of the "Aiba-no-Hi" or Horse Day, to be observed today, 240 specially recruited horses that have seen actual services on the war-front, including the charger of the late His Imperial Highness Prince Kitashirakawa, will be decorated, according to Domei.

Fifty-five horses that have rendered meritorious services to the Imperial Army on the war-front, including "Shibata," belonging to the Anami contingent of the Central China Expeditionary Forces, will be accorded the "A Order" which may be compared to the Order of Golden Kite given to soldiers.

The "B Order" is to be given to 170 horses, including "Mitsuaki" the charger of the late His Imperial Highness Prince Kitashirakawa who died a glorious death on the Mongolian front. Fifteen horses will be awarded the "C Order."

"Shibata" was "called to the colors" and made a mount of the Commander of the Anami unit at the time of the Nanchang campaign. In a battle fought at Chenshao on March 24, 1939, the charger wounded in some ten places by shrapnel. Despite this, however, the noble animal continued to fulfill its duty in the subsequent battles until the occupation of Wu-ning.

On August 10 in the same year, "Shibata" was again severely wounded by shrapnel, the fragments of trench mortar shells hitting it in more than 70 places. Having recovered from these serious wounds, the four-footed hero is reported to be in active service at present on the battle front in Central China.

"Mitsuaki," which will be accorded the "B Order," had been in service as the beloved mount of the late His Imperial Highness Prince Kitashirakawa from April 1932 till November 1936. During the China Affair, it rendered marked service as the mount of officers taking part in the Nanning and Kinning campaigns.

In connection with the decoration of horses, Domei reports that Aiba-no-Hi was first set aside in 1904 at the suggestion of the late His Majesty Emperor Meiji, who, noticing the inferior quality of the horses of this country compared with those of other world Powers, graciously ordered Prince Taro Katsura, the then Premier, to strive to promote the condition of horse-raising.

On April 7, 1904, the late His Imperial Majesty graciously suggested to Prince Katsura, and Prince Hirobumi Ito, the then President of the Privy Council, who were invited to attend an Imperial Dinner, that horse-raising in Japan should be promoted. Deeply impressed by the Emperor's suggestion, the Premier and those concerned with equestrian affairs set that very day aside as Aiba-no-Hi and resolved to make utmost efforts to elevate the quality of horses of this country.

Since then, indefatigable efforts have been made for this purpose and consequently remarkable results have been attained. At present the quality of horses of Japan can well rival that of any other world Power. One is moved when he thinks of the marked development of Japan's horses both for military and civilian use in the past half century from the middle of Meiji Era, when a war correspondent of the London Times, at the time of the North China Incident, called the Japanese military horses "fierce animals resembling horses."

Now that armies are becoming more and more mechanized, some think that horses are becoming less useful in the army operations. Considering the difficult terrain, unfavorable weather peculiar to warfare, and the equipments of armies as one whole, however, the horse remains an indispensable requisite. This is amply evidenced by the fact that military horses played an important role in the recent Burma campaign and that more than 200,000 horses were employed in the shadow of the brilliant results scored by the Germans in their Blitzkriegs.

All in all, all the people of this country are requested to regard these "mute warriors" with tender affection and do their bit to promote the quality of horses.

BRITISHERS PESSIMISTIC AS TO OUTCOME OF WAR

Illustrated London News' Commentator Admits Allies May Lose

Transocean

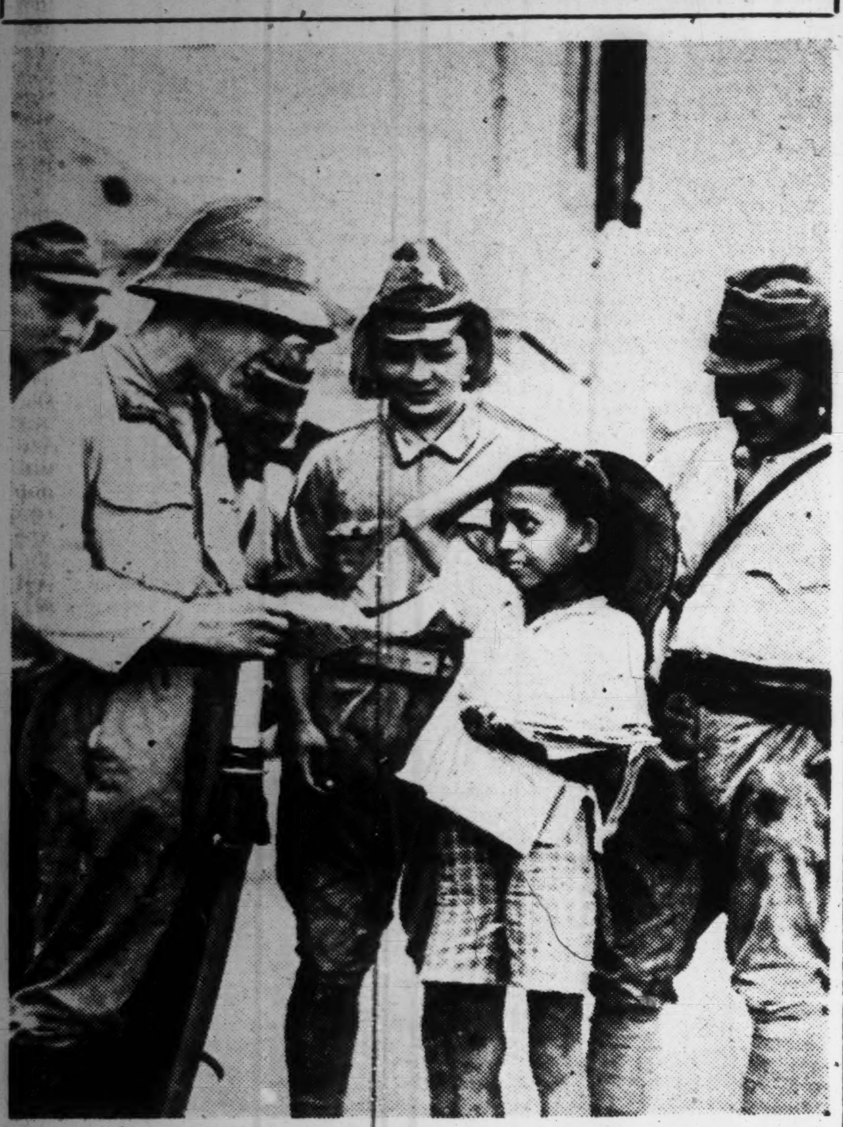
STOCKHOLM, March 21.—It is now openly admitted in Britain that the Allies may lose the war, according to Cyril Falls, the military correspondent of the Illustrated London News.

In view of the fact that this admission is made by people who only a short while ago claimed that it was only necessary to hold one's chin up and increase arms production, means, in the correspondent's opinion, that a critical moment has arrived.

The military situation in East Asia, Mr. Falls points out, has developed more unfavorably than even the most sober observers had expected. A feeling of depression has now overtaken the British people, and it is feared that the army may be affected.

What Britain needs today, the correspondent asserts, is a bold leader not afraid of telling the truth to the public. In the absence of inspiration from a real leader, the British public is trying to find solace [illegible] ideas.

He Knows He's Among Friends



With a happy smile spread over his face, this young newspaper boy in a Batavia street is seen making pals with a group of Japanese soldiers. Influenced by vicious propaganda, this youngster may have dreaded the coming of the Japanese, but his young mind soon discovered that what he had been taught was far from the truth. He has found out that now he is among true friends and this sentiment is fully shared with countless others in the occupied areas. Fearless in their armed operations, allowing no obstacle to hamper them in their advance, officers and men of the Imperial Forces are being looked upon as big brothers by the youngsters, and, for that matter, by all inhabitants of the areas in the South. (Censored by War Ministry)

PROPAGANDA IN U.S. WORRYING HALIFAX

95 Magazines in America Urge People to Be Content With Axis Victory

Transocean

LISBON, March 25.—"Whispering propaganda is defeating war efforts," is the headline used by the London Sunday Times in commenting on the speech last Wednesday by Lord Halifax in which the British Ambassador to the United States tried to bring British war efforts into the right focus.

The New York correspondent of the paper writes that England has been silent too long in connection with the undeserved charges of the United States people against England. England is doing its duty. Whether, however, the United States whispering propaganda has been silenced by Lord Halifax's speech remains to be seen, the correspondent adds.

In this connection the correspondent points to the propaganda alleged to have been originated abroad which wants to prepare the American people for a negotiated peace, claiming that England, after the Japanese victories, has ceased to be a world power. The slogan of this propaganda is that the United States better let England die a natural death than run new risks itself.

The correspondent, apparently referring to other slogans current among the United States public, speaks of the Communist danger which the United States alliance with Soviet Russia incurs.

He points out that the non-admission of colored United States citizens to certain war industries has increased racial differences. He declares that a Black fifth column has been discovered in St. Louis. All this whispering propaganda is aiming at retarding United States war efforts.

This, according to the correspondent, is also proved by the investigation conducted by the United States Christian Science Monitor which claimed to have proved that certain sects of astrologers, evangelists and ultra-radicals are trying to undermine the morale of the United States.

He points out that the United States does not yet know that the enemy is within its own country. Thus the Christian Science Monitor states that there are at least 95 magazines and other publications in the United States which openly advocate that the United States be content with an Axis victory.

This warning is not unheeded, the Sunday Times' correspondent declares. The danger of the fifth column, he reports, is ever more realized in the United States and the people are gradually conscious that they are working into the hands of the enemy if they believe in those pernicious rumors.

REICH NOW CLAIMS ONE PART OF EUROPE

East Territories Occupied by Nazis With New Agrarian Order Issued

Transocean

BERLIN, March 22.—One part of Europe has been reclaimed for the Occident with the occupation of territories in the east by German armed forces, writes the diplomatic correspondent of the Boersen Zeitung, Karl Megerle, in commenting on the new agrarian order proclaimed for the east of Ostgebiete by Reich Minister and Commissar for Ostend, Alfred Rosenberg.

He also comments upon the grant of autonomy to the Baltic peoples by Germany.

The area in the east into which the German Army has penetrated, with its population of 70,000,000 to 80,000,000 people, has been so estranged from Europe by 25 years of Bolshevik rule that its return to European standards and ways of life must necessarily be a slow process, the correspondent declares.

"Revolution must be replaced by evolution," he continues. "By grappling with this task, Germany is returning an enormous area and great masses of people to the European world. By reintroducing in this area the basic principles of Occidental culture, such as private property, private initiative and creative personality, Germany is fulfilling a cultural mission and a mission of civilization, which is of the greatest importance to all of Europe.

"The introduction of a new agrarian order which will replace the Bolshevik Colchose system, therefore, is a European act of first rank importance for, after all, the foundation of all culture and the source from which all constructive powers come are involved."

In connection with the situation in the Baltic States Mr. Megerle writes that these countries have had to pay with the most terrible human and national disaster for their former willingness to listen to the enemies of Germany, although it is Germany which has to form an insurmountable wall against Bolshevism.

These countries he adds, now realize that only by their joining the German protective system will they be saved from Bolshevism. They have considered themselves a part of Europe, and now find this wish realized and understood by Germany.

The correspondent then briefly refers to the granting of autonomy by Germany to the Esthonians, Lithuanians and Latvians, and says this step will also be welcomed in the Nordic countries, which have also considered themselves as one with the Baltic States.

In conclusion, the writer welcomes the granting of autonomy to these three nations which, he says, is the result of their own insight and voluntary cooperation with the German authorities and troops.

This development shows that Germany knows how to respond magnanimously to all those ready and willing to understand the vital necessities of the Reich and Europe.

To Reduce Volume

Transocean

BUENOS AIRES, March 22.—Newspapers in Colombia will reduce their volume because of non-arrival of newsprint from the United States, a Bogota report said last night.

MORE WOMEN URGED TO GO TO CONTINENT

Yokusankai Member Says Both Country and City Girls Should Emigrate

The "Continental Brides," who are taking a great part in helping colonize Manchoukuo in order to strengthen the northern front of Japan, should be more active as leaders of the women of those regions, declared Mrs. Kyo Kiuchi, member of the Central Cooperation Council of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, in an interview with the Hochi. Mrs. Kiuchi, who has just completed a tour of Manchoukuo and training camps of the colonists there, also declared that although young women from the farming districts make better "Continental brides" than women from the cities, the latter should not be discouraged but on the contrary should be given an opportunity to see "nature in the rough". Mrs. Kiuchi's impressions of her trip follow:

Colonies Near Finish

"On this trip to Manchoukuo I was able to see colonies which are near completion after ten years of struggle, colonies in the midst of construction after their start a few years ago, and colonies which have just started and have long ways to go yet.

"The colonies at Chifuri and Yayoi villages are now almost perfect after ten years of hard work. In Chifuri I was able to see actually the industrialization of Manchurian agriculture, which is at present the center of much discussion. This industrialization plan may be effective as far as cultivating and carrying on farm work is concerned, but doubt that it will help much toward building colonies based on the superior culture and economics of Japan in which the people can live in harmonious cooperation with each on the farms.

"By this I mean that the Japanese women themselves should take up the hoes and work on the farms, hiring coolies only when hands are really needed. Under the present system, coolies are employed to do almost all of the work while the "continental brides" remain idle. Such being the case, the wage for a coolie has come to be raised from ¥5 per day to ¥7. Moreover, 16,000 to 17,000 Chinese coolies come into Manchoukuo annually to work on the farms.

"Of course the colonists might prefer to have their wives stay at home and look after the children and the live stock. It is said that in Chifuri alone the annual profit from selling chicken eggs goes above ¥1,000. However, they should have other thoughts beside their financial betterment. Just as the husbands work as leaders to open new lands, so must the wives work as leaders and guides of the women.

"The women from Hokkaido are after all the best workers. I have noticed that those from the northeastern districts of Japan are the most persistent, as a whole. This may be due to the cold climate there which is best for the making of strong men and women.

"There is a tendency now to set the women of the colonies to go into the cities to work as servants, or in the case of girls with better education, as typists and clerks. The colonists are vexed at this for women are scarce enough as it is without those already there going to the cities.

"Since hands are needed in the cities of Manchoukuo as well as in the farms, city girls in Japan who hope to advance to the continent will do well to go into the cities. However, since there are only few midwives and doctors there, they should be trained to become physically fit.

"I went to the training camp at Tiehling where I saw youths so well built and beliefs so strong that those of the homeland can never be compared to them. They believe that since they went to the continent as grains of wheat, they will not regret it, even if they should have to live on hay. For brides, they want women who will put their whole souls into their work and will help help better the colonies.

"They believe that they are the builders of the century, they have the strength to pull others and move with them toward their beliefs. This strength comes from no where than the great influence of Nature.

Many Going Recently

"We cannot overlook the great wave of girls advancing to the continent in recent years. The cause of this may be the influence of the time as well as the interest the National school teachers have come to hold in the education of the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

"However, since this urge is also attributable to their vague yearning for the continent, they should be encouraged to go by all means. In this, they should be given the chance to see the continent and go into nature there. There are many ways of giving them this opportunity such as sending them on comfort tours to the Army and colonies there. I hope to take a step toward this movement which, I feel, will be very effective."

Uruguay to Ration Oil

Transocean

BUENOS AIRES, March 23.—Uruguay has been informed by Washington that oil shipments to her from the United States would not be made before April 30, according to a Montevideo report, and as a result, the Uruguayan Government is expected to introduce oil rationing in the near future.

Kobe Notes

A double feature of soccer was staged on the Recreation Ground on Saturday afternoon, the K.R. and A.C. downing the Showa Higher Commercial School three to one and the German Sports Club defeating the German seamen's team two to nil.

In the match against the Showa Kosho eleven, the home eleven functioned very well, the forward line deserving credit especially. Although the Japanese players were fast on their feet, the K.R. and A.C. played a steadier game. That the match was evenly contested is evidenced by the fact that both sides held each other scoreless for nearly three-quarters of the game. However, the K.R. and A.C. had a slight edge from the very beginning but was not able to score sooner due to inaccurate shooting.

The Showa students opened the offensive but in a few minutes the K.R. and A.C. found its stride and then the deadlock set in. The home forwards did manage to break through occasionally but were prevented from scoring by erratic shooting. The interval arrived with play stalled in midfield.

The first part of the second half witnessed attacks by the K.R. and A.C. and counter-attacks by the Showa team. It was not until the fifteenth minute, however, that the "ice" was broken, C. Grossmann registering for the K.R. and A.C. Ten minutes later, a beautiful long shot by Brueggemann while he was still on the run found its mark. The Showa team retaliated by scoring through a penalty kick shortly afterward. Just prior to the end of the match, a solo run by Grossmann netted a third goal for the home eleven. With this, the match ended with the score standing three to one in favor of the K.R. and A.C.

The K.R. and A.C. line-up follows: Betjemann; Khonji, Rudolph; Schmidt, Mehta, Fink; Rodriguez, Brueggemann, Grossmann, Baer and Westphalen.

The game between the German Sports Club and the German seamen resulted with the former emerging victorious with a score of two to nil. The score at half-time was one nil.

The German Sports Club team was: Brueggemann, Fink, Wahlers; F. Buettinghaus, Baer, Schaaps; Orth, Schmidt, Grossmann, H. Buettinghaus and Westphalen.

Two German versus Japanese handball games were played on the Hankyu Nishinomiya Ground on Friday, April 3. The German men's team trimmed All-Kobe to the tune of nine to five while the German ladies' squad was defeated by the Shotoku Girls' High School four nil.

The following guests were registered at the Tor Hotel on April 4: Dr. G. Bajetto, Mr. and Mrs. H. Hayashi, Mr. and Mrs. M. Honda, Mr. Y. Kashiwaya, Mr. K. Kashiwaya, Mr. A. Lesourd, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. de Lemoine, Mr. and Mrs. T. Masagaki, Mr. K. Ohtsuka, Dr. and Mrs. W. Prahl and two sons, Capt. di P. G. Scotto, Mr. S. Shimamoto, Mr. P. Schweblin, Mrs. T. Saito, Mrs. M. Saito, Miss S. Saito, Miss M. Saito, Mr. T. Uyeda.

OSHIMA TO HOLD CONFABS IN HUNGARY AND RUMANIA

Will Also Confer With Japanese Diplomats in Bulgaria And Turkey

Domei

BERLIN, April 4.—Lieutenant-General Hiroshi Oshima, Japanese Ambassador to Germany, will leave here tomorrow on a five-day trip to Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria in order to confer separately with Japanese envoys to these countries on the situations in Europe and East Asia, it was learned here today.

Lieutenant-General Oshima will also hold a conference at Sofia with Tadashi Kurihara, Japanese Ambassador to Turkey, it was said.

PRETORIA AND MOSCOW NOT TO TRADE ENVOYS

But Will Have Consular Officials Take Care of Economic Interests

Transocean

STOCKHOLM, March 18.—The Union of South Africa and the Soviet Union will not have diplomatic representatives stationed in each other's country, General Jan C. Smuts, Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, declared yesterday, according to reports received here.

He added, however, that for safeguarding her economic interests, Russia will establish a consulate-general at Pretoria and station consuls in all important ports in South Africa.

South Africa, on its part, is ready to send a consular representative to Moscow if the Soviet Union wishes, General Smuts asserted.

SHIPS IDLE IN PORT

U-Boat Scare Ties Up 100 Tankers In Gulf of Maracaibo

Transocean

BUENOS AIRES, March 15.—One hundred tankers, including 24 Venezuelan vessels, are lying idle in the Gulf of Maracaibo as a result of the German submarine campaign against Anglo-American oil supply shipping in the Caribbean, according to Venezuelan press reports received here last night.

As a result of this inactivity of tankers, many employes of Venezuelan oil companies have been dismissed, it was stated.

U.S. TERROR-STRUCK BY DEFEATS IN ASIA

America at Wit's End to Solve Alarming Decrease in Production Rate

The overwhelming victories of the Imperial Forces in the present war, culminating recently in the unconditional surrender of the Netherlands East Indies, have all but driven the British and the Americans from the Greater East Asia Sphere, and have caused such a wave of public dissatisfaction and such an alarming decrease in the production rates in the United States, that the American Government is literally at its wit's end to know that to do to cope with the situation, according to an article in the Asahi.

The Allies' lack of merchant ships has made it well-nigh impossible for them to send any war supplies to their troops in the East, and has prevented America from sending any aid to the Allied troops in Australia. On the other hand, the Japanese control of the Indian Ocean has cut off America from the Philippines and Australia.

President Roosevelt recently confessed that it was impossible to send any aid to Australia. "The distance between America and Australia is enormous, and the journey will occupy a considerable length of time. Moreover, due to the lack of shipping, the difficulty is more than doubled," said President Roosevelt. With regard to the Russian situation, he remarked, "To send, one tank to Soviet Russia is more difficult than making ten tanks."

The New York authorities, fearing enemy air raids on the Atlantic coast, have ordered more than $1,000,000 worth of masterpieces in the New York Art Collection to be hidden in anti-air-raid shelters. Their fears are not entirely due to their own imaginations. The vanguard of the German and Italian navies have approached the Atlantic coasts of America, and since the outbreak of the war, have sunk more than a hundred thousand tons of enemy shipping. Moreover, they have dealt a crushing blow to the lines of contact between America and England.

Rubber Shortage Acute

The greatest problem confronting America at present is the lack of rubber. The Japanese have seized all the rubber producing lands that had hitherto exported this product to the United States. The plight of the American Government, therefore, is easily imaginable.

The American Government recently appropriated $2,000,000 for the plantation of substitute rubber, but as the land designated for this purpose is only 3,000 hectares, the rubber thus produced, if it is produced at all, will not meet the demands of the Allied forces for even a single day. Frantic measures have been adopted for the restriction of rubber. The speed of automobiles has been reduced so as to make the tires last as long as possible.

Minister of Munitions Howe of Canada confessed that if sufficient supplies of rubber and fuel were not instantly forthcoming the Allies could consider the war as good as lost.

Without taking into consideration the civilian needs, the present amount of rubber in stock in the Allied camp will not fill 12 per cent of the needs of the United States, Canada, Britain and the Soviet Union.

The shortage of sugar is also causing serious trouble to the United States. Sugar has been rationed.

The supply of vitamins is also short. Hitherto America used to import her supplies of vitamins from Japan and Norway, but the war has stopped all this trade. The stock of vitamins has been designated for military use, and ordinary citizens cannot buy any unless they show a doctor's certificate.

The manufacture of cotton and nylon articles has been stopped, and only staple fiber articles are now manufactured.

To economize on electricity, the authorities have banned night sports.

Imports of wool, which hitherto came mostly from Australia and New Zealand, have been stopped, and the American manufacturers are making substitute woolen articles.

The supplies of fuel have suffered considerably from the activities of the German and Italian submarines, which have been sinking American oil-tankers continuously.

The supply of copper has decreased more than ten per cent, and the conversion of the motor-car industries to military uses has made the present output only one-third of that of last year's.

To increase the production of the military factories, President Roosevelt, on March 28, put his signature to a bill for the increase of working hours to 48 hours a week. But the people are vehemently against this, for it would mean the loss of all their labor rights gained through more than 60 years of strife. The C.I.O. and other labor groups have voiced their opposition to this plan.

Public Not Interested

The American public does not seem to have realized the seriousness of the position. The Americans do not even pay serious attention to the reports in the papers. If they read the papers they look only at the sports and leisure pages.

Even the politicians and the Red Cross Associations are voicing their complaints at the restrictions on sugar and other articles. During a recent press conference, a newsman asked President Roosevelt if it were not true that opinion was divided on the Pacific danger. The President at once acknowledged this to be true.

Wendell Willkie, former candidate for the Presidency, said, "There is no real leader in the United States at present. The majority of the Americans do not realize that the war is for their own sakes, and that it concerns them very closely. If they continue to think that the war is being carried on the other side of the world, it is probable that we will lose the war."

The Americans consist of a great mixture of races. From head to feet they are full of individualistic and materialistic ideas, and it is impossible for them to weld their spirits together for one common aim. Spiritually, they have already lost the war. Discontent is mounting over the various restrictions they meet in daily life, and they attribute the defeats of their armies solely to the military authorities. They do not even realize the part they have to play in pulling their country out of the mire. America is bound to burst from within.

Today's Sports

ICE HOCKEY

Collegiate League, 3rd round, Waseda vs. Imperial and Keio vs. Hosei at Shibaura rink, 6 p.m.

Despite wartime condition, a most extensive program of sports has been mapped out for this spring. According to the schedules just released, inter-collegiate baseball especially will carry out a campaign that should keep it in the limelight for the next two months.

In Tokyo, the Big Six Collegiate League, returning to its former two-round 30-game schedule, will lift the lid of the official spring season with a twin-bill at the Meiji Shrine stadium on April 18. In Kansai, the collegiate league there will open its season with a tilt on April 11, with all games to be played at the Kyoto stadium.

By returning to the two-round system, the Tokyo nines will be engaged in twin-bills every Saturday and Sunday at the Shrine stadium and the classic Waseda-Keio two-game series will be revived. This series is on tap for June 6 and 7, winding up the season.

The openers on April 18 will have Waseda, defending champion, meeting Imperial and Keio facing Hosei. On Saturdays, the games will get under way at 1 p.m. and on Sundays, 12:30 p.m.

The complete schedule follows:

KANTO BIG SIX LEAGUE

Apr. 17—Waseda vs. Imperial and Keio vs. Hosei.
„ 19—Hosei vs. Keio and Imperial vs. Waseda.
„ 25—Meiji vs. Rikkyo and Waseda vs. Hosei.
„ 26—Hosei vs. Waseda and Rikkyo vs. Meiji.
May 2—Keio vs. Imperial and Meiji vs. Hosei.
„ 3—Hosei vs. Meiji and Imperial vs. Keio.
„ 9—Keio vs. Rikkyo and Meiji vs. Imperial.
„ 10—Imperial vs. Meiji and Rikkyo vs. Keio.
„ 16—Waseda vs. Rikkyo and Hosei vs. Imperial.
„ 17—Keio vs. Hosei and Rikkyo vs. Waseda.
„ 23—Keio vs. Meiji and Rikkyo vs. Imperial.
„ 24—Imperial vs. Rikkyo and Meiji vs. Keio.
„ 30—Waseda vs. Meiji and Rikkyo vs. Hosei.
„ 31—Hosei vs. Rikkyo and Meiji vs. Waseda.
June 6—Waseda vs. Keio.
„ 7—Keio vs. Waseda.

KANSAI BIG SIX LEAGUE

Apr. 11—Doshisha vs. Kobe Shodai.
„ 12—Kansei Gakuin vs. Kyoto Imperial and Kobe Shodai vs. Doshisha.
„ 18—Doshisha vs. Kwansei Gakuin and Ritsumeikan vs. Kandai.
„ 19—Kwansei Gakuin vs. Ritsumeikan and Kandai vs. Doshisha.
„ 25—Ritsumeikan vs. Kwansei Gakuin and Kyoto Imperial vs. Kandai.
„ 26—Kandai vs. Kyoto Imperial and Kwansei Gakuin vs. Ritsumeikan.
May 2—Doshisha vs. Kandai and Ritsumeikan vs. Kobe Shodai.
„ 3—Ritsumeikan vs. Kobe Shodai and Kandai vs. Doshisha.
„ 9—Doshisha vs. Kyoto Imperial and Kandai vs. Kobe Shodai.
„ 10—Kwansei Gakuin vs. Kandai and Kyoto Imperial vs. Doshisha.
„ 16—Ritsumeikan vs. Kyoto Imperial and Kwansei Gakuin vs. Kobe Shodai.
„ 17—Kobe Shodai vs. Kwansei Gakuin and Ritsumeikan vs. Kyoto Imperial.
„ 23—Kwansei Gakuin vs. Kandai and Kyoto Imperial vs. Kobe Shodai.
„ 24—Kobe Shodai vs. Kyoto Imperial and Kwansei Gakuin vs. Kandai.
„ 30—Doshisha vs. Ritsumeikan.
„ 31—Ritsumeikan vs. Doshisha and Kyoto Imperial vs. Kwansei Gakuin.

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FUNERAL CUSTOMS

In Ryukyu, All Domestic Animals Were Sold on Death of Master

Though diverse funeral customs are found throughout the world, there are many different customs within Japan, states an authority on this subject in an article appearing in Cultural Nippon. The article indicates that in the Ryukyu Islands the people had the impression that a horse or a cow would die on the death of its master and hence for this reason was sold at the first opportunity after the master's death. In case the horse or the cow was too precious to be disposed of, it was temporarily transferred to a relative of the deceased and then reacquired or exchanged for one of different color. The article follows.

When a man dies, his bereaved family treats him as a man who does not belong to this world, his limbs are bent, his head turned northwards, and his face westward, a screen set upside down around his bed, a sword or some other blade put on or about his bedding, a candle lighted as Makura-bi (lit. Pillow-fire), his remains removed into the Guest-room, etc.

Then food is prepared for the deceased. Two kinds of unpolished rice are specially prepared for the deceased in Echigo Province; namely (1) as much of unpolished rice as fills the rice-bowl used by the deceased at table is boiled and offered to him in the same bowl under the name of Reiko-no-meshi (boiled-rice offered to the spirit) and (2) the same quantity of unpolished rice, pulverized, is made into six pieces of dough and two out of six dumplings piled up in a bowl after boiling are offered to the deceased.

The people of the city of Hachinohe and its vicinity in Aomori Prefecture make an offering of dumplings, in a single bowl, which seem to be made of boiled rice. When a sign of mourning has to be put up before the house of the deceased, most commonly, in a piece of paper marked "In mourning." A slant cross of two wooden sticks, called mogari, is used as a sign of mourning in the locality of Tsugaru in Aomori Prefecture and also a slant cross of two green bamboos, called kase, set up usually for seven days in Echigo Province. Two pieces of nodoro, which are put up at the entrance of the house, are carried at the head of the funeral procession in Aki Province, and orikake (bent and put up) is the name of two green bamboos, top-bent, which are put up at the entrance to the house of the deceased.

The neighbors of the deceased rush to his house with little loss of time to render help. The members of a local unit, called keiyakukoju (contract-society) attend to the funeral in Oshika-gun in Iwate Province. The members of the same unit to which the deceased belonged gather together to render help to the bereaved family at the village of Nakano, Yamagata-gun, in Aki Province, by communicating one to another by what is called tsugi-bure (relay-information), and they take a share in the funeral affairs, some going to the temple and others attending to give out notices.

The messengers who are sent out to give the notice of the death to a certain limited number of persons are called shirase (informer) and tayori-zuke (news-teller) and they always go in pairs. They are called futari-zukai (two messengers) in Namekata-gun of Hitachi Province. Invariably two messengers are sent on his mission, for, if one person were sent on it the dead man would go along with him, according to the belief in the village of Natsui in Kunohe-gun Iwate Prefecture, where such a single messenger carries a sickle with him on the waist. So are two messengers sent on the same mission in Iki, where they are called hitsuge, hi meaning fire or obstinence while tsuge is a teller.

The near relatives of the deceased, who are in mourning, are said to be in the state of imi or abstinence, and some of them use a separate fire according to an old style of funeral. Many of those who come to render assistance adopt a means of avoiding the unclean influence of the imi. A separate house is rented to make funeral preparations in Nagaoka-gun of Tosa Province, and the people who come to assist the family eat the food cooked by a special fire in the house, which is accordingly called betsubi-ya (separate-fire shed), while the relatives of the deceased, at Kurakawa in the village of Okawa Kita-gun, in Iyo Province, next to Tosa Province, eat food in the family of the deceased, being traditionally desirous of eating rice boiled, as they say, by the motobi (original fire), though most of the local units stay away in an adjoining house where a special fire, called naka-shoji, is used.

The near relatives have to eat the rice boiled by the same fire as used for the deceased. In the Island of Iki, the near relatives, who are supposed to be under "fire" (hi-ga-kakaru), share the food cooked by a special fire by which is cooked the food for the deceased. This food is called hi-no-meshi (boiled rice of fire). But the custom that all the mourners, both near relatives and friends, partake of the same food in the bereaved family cannot be an old one, because it is a degeneration of imi or abstinence. All fires are extinguished and the fire-places are purified by sprinkling salt over them, after the funeral procession has left the house, at the village of Yamagata, Kunohe-gun, Iwate Province, and they start a new fire, which is called kiri-bi (live-fire), in contrast to shini-bi (dead-fire) as the former is called. This is a custom very extensively practised in that locality, but they never eat anything cooked by the shini-bi or dead-fire, even a cigarette being lighted with a match, instead of it, by the orthodox people of the locality.

If a man who has visited a bereaved family should be taken ill, in Nagaoka-gun, Tosa Province, he is said to be affected by fire, or hi-make (beaten by fire), which is expressed by the term imi-make (affected by imi) in the village of Yamagata in Kunohe-gun, where, it is said that some people are easily affected, but some are not. A man who eats anything cooked by the shini-bi or Dead-fire is looked up with so much dread that the people believe that his visit to a garden will make the vegetables blighted and that silkworms will all die if he enters the silkworm-raising room, and a pheasant he has shot will fly away even when it is so mortally wounded that its guts are all out; all because the man is affected by fire or beaten or contaminated with the uncleanliness of death.

It is the near relatives of the deceased who are in mourning or, to put it in our way, who are still under the influence of imi, who in some localities wash the dead body, put it in a coffin and carry it away for burial. Though a professional undertaker does that work nowadays in many places, where the problem of imi has almost died out of itself, there are as yet many villages where a dead body is handled, in a classical way, by some orthodox Japanese who had special relations with the deceased. Such people are of course entitled to a special treatment for the work of handling the unclean dead body. They are treated to sake, by way of cleansing them from the imi, in Ojika-gun of Rikuzen Province and it is called miarai-sake (body-washing sake), for which the term tearai-sake (hand-washing sake) is used in Suwa of Nagano Prefecture. Those who attend to the ceremony of putting the dead body in the coffin are called tetsuke-nin (men who put their hands [to the dead body]) in Esashi-gun of Rikuchu Province and they have to stay in the house of the deceased for seven days, for so seriously do the people think of the unclean effect of imi in that locality.

The influence of imi is not restricted only to the bereaved family and relatives of the deceased, but there is a notion that even his pet animals are sometimes affected by it. The people of the main island in the Ryukyu group had the belief that a horse and a cow would die upon the death of their master, and they were sold on the first opportunity after his death in order to save them from the influence of imi.

In case when the horse or cow should be too precious to be disposed of, it was temporarily sold to a relative of the deceased and it underwent the formality of being bought back, so that evil influence of imi might be thus avoided. A horse which was kept by the deceased is exchanged for one of different color in Takashima-gun in Omi Province, and this practise is called ke-gae (hair-exchange). This custom may have some connection with the local premonition manifest in the people's hatred to hear a horse neigh when the coffin of the deceased is leaving his house, or with the custom of hocho (setting birds free) as practised at a funeral in many localities, though an extensive collection of materials is required before any conclusion is arrived at.

There are many strange beliefs and practises also concerning spirit such as, that a spirit is said in almost every locality in the country to linger about its earthly abode for a space of 49 days; that his coffin is turned round upon its departure from his house, so that the spirit may be beguiled in its attempt to come back; that the mourners of a funeral procession take a different course in coming back from the burial place; and that a bamboo, with its inside joints all removed, is set up on the grave-mound, and so on. These are all important questions, though they seem to be full of self-contradictory ideas.

When the parents of a family die, at the villages of Ochiai and Hongo, Suwa-gun, in Nagano Prefecture, an empty mortar is pounded in what is called oya-barai (getting rid of the parents), or coming back from the funeral procession, in order to keep their spirits off. A bamboo-basket is rolled along and then swept with a broom on the ground, after the departure of the coffin, at the village of Takaoka, in Hitachi Province, in order to prevent the spirit from returning home.

It is a general custom on the island of Sado in the Japan Sea to break up a cup of water at the gate of the house when the coffin is leaving it, while a large empty paper-bag is carried along high in a funeral procession at the village of Nakagawa, Onuma-gun, in Fukushima Prefecture.

The spirits of the forefathers make their annual visit to their earthly abode at the time of o-bon (feast of the dead). A bright fire is burned conspicuously on the grave-yard, on the mountains, on the banks of a river or on the beach, so that the home-coming spirit, called shoryo, may easily find its way home. It is said, at the village of Takaoka in Hitachi Province, that a basin of water, which is left on the veranda on the night of July 13, the first day of the o-bon festival, looks dirty on the following morning as a sign of a visit from a spirit guest. But there seem to be two kinds of shoryo or visiting spirits, for it is believed in some localities that an outside spirit comes along with the invited ones of the forefathers.

In Ota-machi and its neighborhood, of Kamo-gun, Mino Province, the people prepare extra food, besides that for the returning spirits of their forefathers. The food offered to the spirits in general is handled with so little care that, with water and tea offered to them, it is thrown into a basin and left near the altar till July 15, when it is thrown away in the evening.

Bon-odori (Bon-dance) is danced at the time of o-bon in many localities and it is one of the happiest occasions in the rural life of Japan because the young folks keep on dancing for several days on end in the month of July, but, according to my study, July 16, or the night of July 15, forms the center of the festival of Ullanbana, as suggested in many folksongs, one of which runs in effect: "Cursed be the fellows who would not participate in the dance on the 16th, etc."

The chief object of the dance is said to share pleasure with the hotoke (Buddha), as a departed spirit is designated. An ancestral spirit comes on a visit not only at the time of Ullambana, or O-Bon, but also at higan (the other side of the River [Styx]) which comes twice a year, each time for a week, with the equinox, vernal and autumnal, at the middle, in March and September, respectively. The people of Iwaki-gun, Iwate Prefecture, have the way of addressing the returning spirit: "Come again at the autumnal equinox," when they give it a send-off on July 16th.

The spirit is believed in some localities to come back in the New Year's time as well, besides the two equinoxes and o-bon, for the festival of tana-matsuri (shelf-festival) is observed at Takara-Jima of Juto Island off Satsuma Province and several other places, where tana, or shelf, is prepared for enshrining the ihai, the cenotaphs, of the departed members, with food offered to them. The people of the islands seem to believe that the spirits come back by boat from they do not know where. When the visiting spirits return for their spiritual abode on the sixth day of their January (old calendar), every family makes an offering of many souvenirs at the front entrance of the house, and the ceremony of tana-age (removal of the shelf or altar) is held by all the families of the island simultaneously, so that their departing spirits may be in time for the boat. The 60th day of January is called the hotoke-no-shogatsu (New Year for the "Buddha" or dead spirits) on the island of Kamitsu-Shima off Izu Province.

Lastly comes the subject of the tomb. The cremated ashes are sometimes thrown in the wind in what is called fuso (wind-funeral in Ryukyu Islands, and a coffin is often left uncovered in a cave on the isle of Miyako there, but the Ryukyu Islands were not the only locality where the ceremony of fuso was practised in old Japan, for the same practice remained, till quite recent years, at the village of Higashi-Ogura, Echi-gun, in Shiga Prefecture, though cremation and interment are nowadays the general way of burial in that village.

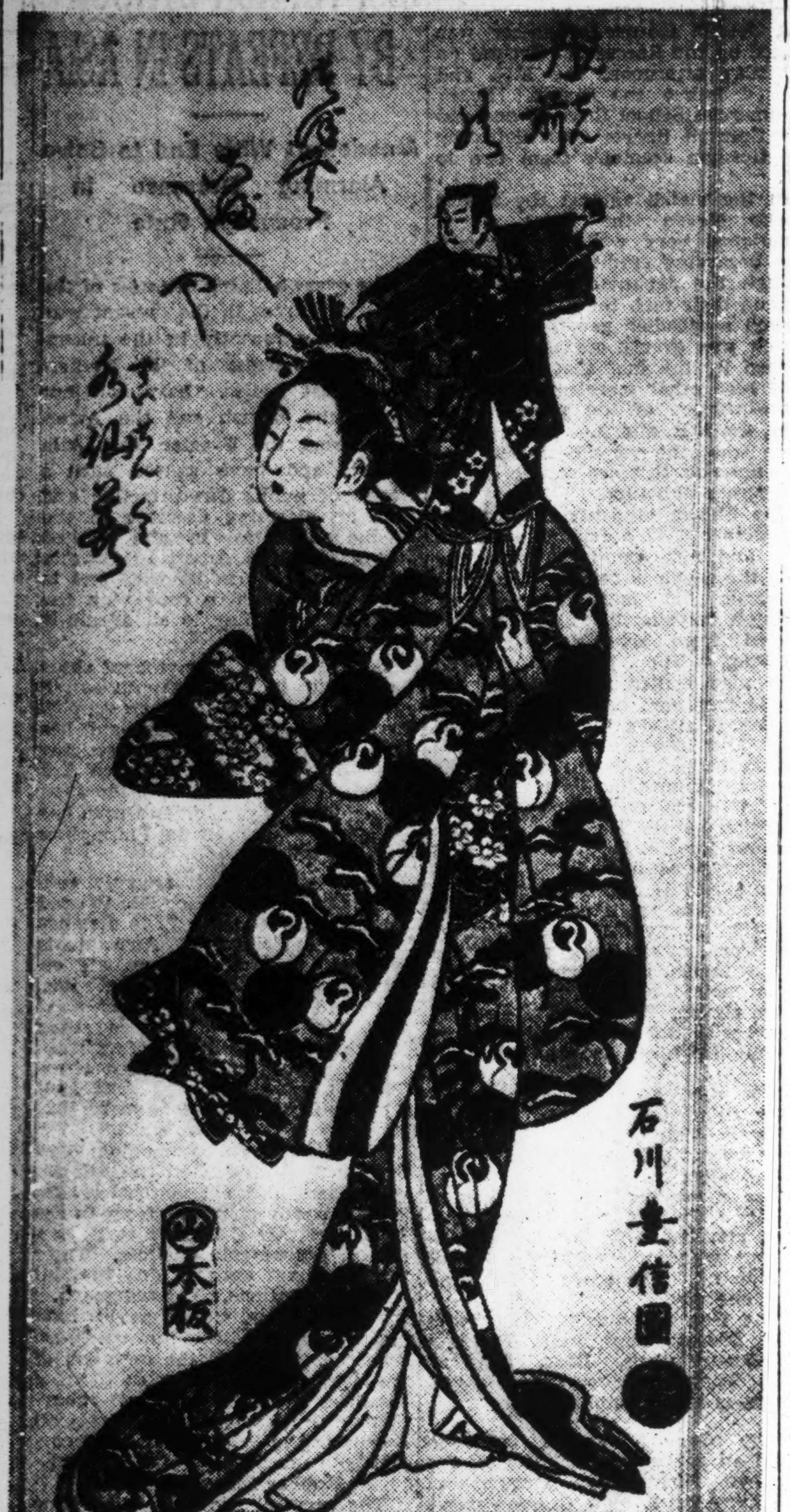
A stone, called makura-ishi (pillow-stone), is usually placed on a small mound erected over the remains of the dead. This stone is called kaburi-ishi (head-covering stone) at Hitakachi in Tsushima, where, some local communities retain the custom of erecting a stone at the time of o-bon, over the mounds of those who passed away during the last one year. A green bamboo, about six feet long, with all its inside joints removed, is set up at the middle of the mound, deep enough to reach the coffin, at the village of Ayukawa, Oshika-gun, in Rikuzen Province. This bamboo is called ike-tsuki-take (bamboo for breathing) in Niibari-gun of Ibaraki Prefecture.

As to the tomb-stone, it is erected commonly a few feet behind the mound, called tsuka, at the village of Takaoka, in Hitachi Province, and usually at the 13th or 17th anniversary of death, and rarely in the seventh year; for should it be erected sooner after burial, it is commonly feared that the dead spirit may suspect that no more ceremony of commemoration will be held in its honor. This is possibly associated with the custom that the tomb-stone is erected at the last annual imi, though nothing definite can be said about this. There is a popular belief in Tsukui-gun, Sagami Province, that death will visit a family which early erects a tomb-stone over a new mound.

The people of Kashima-gun, Ishikawa Prefecture, have a notion that the erection of a tomb-stone invites a misfortune, though they erect it from several years to more than ten years after the burial of the dead. It is believed at Takayama, Hida Province, and in Takaoka-gun, Tosa Province, that a house will come to ruin if a grand tomb is erected over the remains of the dead. Such an idea contradicts the present tendency showing the people, as it were to vie with one another in making their graves look grander, but it offers an interesting clue to the general idea entertained concerning the grave by our people of old.

A dead body is buried at one place and its tomb-stone is erected at another in many localties, like the little village of Obe of Shodo-gun, Kagawa Prefecture, where a dead body is buried in the sand on the beach, while its tomb-stone is erected at some other place. Certain families of Takahara at the village of Kurosaki, Taga-gun, in Hitachi Province, bury their dead at what they call haka (grave) on the mountains across a valley, while their tomb-stones, called rantoba (stupa), are erected behind their dwelling-houses, and the ceremony of receiving their home-coming spirits is performed at the latter.

Puppet Show Manipulator



This print is by Toyonobu, brilliant disciple of Nishimura-Shigemaga. He was particularly adept in producing lacquer pictures, crimson prints and brocade pictures. He had a delightfully refined style and with Suzuki-Harunobu represented the best in the art of depicting lovely women in the Horeki-Meiwa period.

TEIFU SUGANUMA

Scholar-Pioneer Who Went to Manila in Latter Part of 19th Century

While many records remain of the adventures of the Japanese pioneers in the southern areas, the life of Teifu Suganuma is outstanding. Unlike other pioneers who were soldiers of fortune, Suganuma was a scholar. The life of his hero whose tomb is situated in the outskirts of Manila is given in the March issue of Keikoku.

"Teifu Suganuma died a heroic death on July 6, 1889, at Manila, at the age of 24, in the arm of his bosom friend, Nichinan Fukumoto. All this while, over half a century, he has been resting peacefully in that remote southern clime, as if awaiting the arrival of our gallant forces to occupy the country of his abode.

"Undoubtedly, he was quite different from the general run of overseas adventurers of those days in that while, most others were but soldiers of fortune at best, he was scholarly, and a man of deeds. That he gave up his professorship at the old Tokyo Commercial College for his Philippine venture would amply show the difference in spirits, if not in deeds, from the university professors of today whose business seems to lie only in encouraging others to wake up to the southern advance.

"Though many books have been written about him, they are mostly incorrect for, in extolling him as a grand patriot, these articles overlook his failures and shortcomings. In a sense it would be fairer to mention all sides that go in making up a man's career. Even in writing the biographies of Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma and Count Rajnei Arima it would be proper to refer to the fact that the former was involved in some school trouble during his university course, from which some 50 students including himself were suspended from attending school and that the latter was so poor in his study in his middle school as to have flunked the final examination. So it was with Teifu who had to spend three years in order to pass his first grade in the middle school, although later he turned out to be an able scholar when he published his 'Japanese Commercial History.'

"Teifu Suganuma was born on March 10, 1865, in Hirado, Hizen Province, Kyushu, the place noted as the birthplace of many renowned patriots who at one time or another were identified with Chinese revolution or the Philippine independence movement.

"He graduated from the Tokyo Imperial University in July, 1888, mainly by virtue of his splendid thesis, which proved later to be the pith and marrow of his later 'Japanese Commercial History.' The essay treated the history of our foreign trade from the very beginning down to the time of our international isolation maintained by the Tokugawa shogunate, discussing its rise and decline in such an able manner that it was more like an interpretation of our colonization policy. So accurate was it in drawing references, so clear in auguments, that it transcended a mere graduation thesis, amounting to something more like an essay demanding a higher scholarly degree.

"Upon the graduation he was set on going down south in search of natural resources, but by reason of his brilliant mind displayed through his essay, he was obliged to fill a vacancy as a professor at the old Tokyo Commercial College. While in this capacity it became his lot to make an elaborate investigation work assigned to him by the then Education Ministry, which but for him might have taken 10 years to complete. He completed the 3,000 page report in one year.

"At the send-off party held in April, 1889, attended by his old university professors and classmates, he delivered the following speech:

"'Our import tax of 5 per cent is unfair. It should be 20 per cent as originally suggested by the United States. As it is now, where we are collecting ¥30,000,000 annually as our import duty, we are actually losing its 15 per cent or ¥4,500,000. At this juncture we should determine to float a foreign loan of ¥100,000,000, possibly at London where we think we can get most subscribers. And with this fund we should get 70 more war vessels of all kinds from the lowest construction bidders throughout the world, and by making 100 ships all told by adding the 30 we have now, we would be able to encircle our country with our own warships.

"'Then we would ask all the foreign envoys to withdraw from Japan and to abolish the extraterritoriality treaties imposed on our country by these countries. And then we will be able to declare to the world that no country opposed to our 20 per cent import duty shall thereafter trade with us. In such an event, no western nation, however powerful, would dare to antagonize us when we are so strongly equipped with 100 warships that most likely the present treaty will die a natural death. In the meantime some countries will come to recognize our point, and all the rest not caring to be left behind will join them.'

"When some one in the corner chirped as to what will be done to the foreign loan with which the 70 war vessels are to be purchased, the 24-year old exponent of national defense said smilingly:

"'Japan is so situated that it must have a bigger navy, of which it is keenly conscious. When the treaty is amended on the aforesaid basis, then the annual loss of ¥4,500,000 will be wiped out. And if this sum is set aside toward the payment of the ¥100,000,000 loan with interest at the rate of three per cent per annum, the entire loan will be paid up in 37 years, without hurting our pockets at all, and there will remain with us the world's biggest navy.'

"No one present realized that he had prepared to these details, but all could not help agree with his contention. Then he broached his pet subject of southern advancement, and taking into consideration the onimous situation which forebode the coming of the Sino-Japanese War, he uttered his warning against China as of the first import:

"'China is like a sleeping elephant. When it is awake it is as hard to handle as it is so huge in size. If its nose is hurt it can kick up a row with its limbs, and when the limbs are wounded it can still raise a racket with its tail. So it behooves us not to try to grab China. Should we try to cut it up, the western Powers would want to get their shares. The fact that the westerners are very anxious to see Asia split up should warn us against any act of disruption, for this is just what they want. As to the Philippines, Borneo and Java they may remain in trust of others for the time being, and when time comes they should be returned to us as parts of the whole.'

"Thus the youthful Teifu Suganuma of 50 years ago was already dreaming of the advent of East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. No wonder that the party gave him a hearty send-off, wishing him every luck and success.

"With him went Nichinan Fukumoto, his companion in adventure, leaving Japan in April, 1889. And when the news that these pair of odd characters were in Manila reached home, telling about their pet activities, their old cronies could only think of Asama and Aso, two of the most noted live volcanoes in the old country, which should they ever get active, commotions were in store for that island.

"No sooner had these live-wires reached Manila than they began the study of the Philippine language, and having gathered together curious natives, they launched on their forte in the setting up of Asia for the Asiatics, persuading the people to look up to Japan as their leader in this great undertaking.

"But fate ruthlessly intervened, the Grim Reaper carrying Teifu Suganuma away at the age of 24, a victim of cholera.

"What he preached to the citizens of Manila is now blooming out in grandeur, like cherry blossoms, promising their prosperity and wellbeing."

Contemporary Japanese Literature

(Continued From Page 6)

from home, telling her that they might break their engagement if, now that his family's fortunes had been lost, she could find no further interest in him. But Umeko said, "Did you think that I intended marrying your family's fortune?" and wept. Incipit vita nova—that line from Dante came back to him all at once in a strange, inexplicable manner, as though on the wings of magic.

Tomita, as usual, gadded about with Sakurai and Anita, but the day of reckoning soon came for such a corrupt life. A woman called Ollie, who had lived with Anita on Luisen Street, was found murdered, and Anita, suspected of the crime, was thrown into jail. Having been on terms of close intimacy with Anita, Tomita was deeply worried lest such a thing should become known to his employers and put him in a serious predicament. When a note which Ollie had left behind came to light, Anita was released. But in view of this unsavoury incident, the faint-hearted Tomita gave her a fairly large sum of money and severed his relations with her. Shortly after this affair Sakurai was next shot to death by Walter.

Sonoe, who married Kyosuke, became pregnant. With the day of departure for the homeland approaching ever nearer, Umeko went to live with Keikichi in his boarding house. After the two had seen a motion-picture comedy in which Johnnie Kurimoto appeared, Keikichi paid a visit to the film actor. Then, to his surprise he saw that Sascha was wearing a black band on her arm. Three days previously Kurimoto had had a hemorrhage of the lungs and expired that afternoon.

Winter was already close at hand when Keikichi, accompanied by Umeko, was seen off by Tomita and Kyosuke at the Zoo railway station, and set out on his homeward journey.

* * *

It is a work in which the author has brought together the impressions of his two-year sojourn in Berlin in the form of a novel, which is consequently filled with a great many episodes, and in which a somewhat discursive plot has been skilfully knitted together with the unique setting and atmosphere of that city into a unified whole. The singularity of the material selected, the freshness of its descriptions, and its rich artistry form a well-coordinated pattern, and its form and content combine to render this an outstanding novel of the literary output of the Neo-Impressionists. The comment of a certain critic that the work "dispels the night" of Japan is no exaggeration.

Shinzaburo Iketani was born in October, 1900, in the city of Tokyo. He entered the First Tokyo Prefectural Middle School in 1913. Matriculating at the Tokyo Imperial University after his graduation from the First Higher School, he obtained a leave for absence the following June and sailed for Germany, where he enrolled in the University of Berlin. He won the prize in a fiction contest conducted by the Jiji Shimpo in 1923 with his novel Bokyo. Together with Tomoyoshi Murayama and Chojuro Kawarazaki, he organized a dramatic troupe, the Kokoro-za, in the autumn of that year. From then on he wrote such works as Kaeri o Matsu Hitobito (People Who Await the Homecoming), Oranda Ningyo (A Dutch Doll), Yukan Fujin (The "Leisure" Madam), Haruka-naru Kaze (Far-away Winds), and Hana wa Kurenai (Flowers are Crimson). He died of pneumonia at the age of 33, in December 1933.—(K.B.S.)

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K. IIZUKA, D.D.S. (Penn., U.S.A.). Specialist in crown, bridge and porcelain work. Office hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Room 651 (6th floor), Marunouchi Bldg., Tokyo. Tel. Marunouchi 23-0648.

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HOSAKA Hospital. Prof. Dr. T. Hosaka, obstetrician and gynaecologist. Hours: 9 a.m. to noon. Bright, sanitary and modern hospital. Address: 13, 1-chome, Kobiki-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo, behind Kabukiza Theater, corner of Miyoshi Bridge.

DRS. Ogawa and Yoko Ishigami (Oculist and Optometrists). Eyes tested and glasses fitted. Office hours: 9-12 a.m. and 1-5 p.m. except Sundays and holidays. Room 351, 3rd floor, Marunouchi Bldg., opposite Tokyo station. Telephone Marunouchi 23-1635.

OCULIST (eye specialist). Dr. N. Inouye, 66, 2-chome, Nagata-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tel. Ginza 57-1689. Near Tameike street car stop. Entrance by side of the Patent Bureau.

PROF. Dr. S. Miyashita. Eye Specialist. English and German spoken. Hours: 2:30-5 p.m. Weekdays only. Daiichi-Sogo Building, Kyobashi tram crossing. Tel. Kyobashi 56-4464.

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., 2-6 p.m., until noon on Sundays and holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-0315.

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General

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P.I. JAPANESE FIRMS BIG HEMP PRODUCERS

Restriction on Consumption Lifted as Output Enough For All Needs

Manila hemp, one of the most important agrarian products in the Philippines, is produced by the Japanese to the extent of 35 per cent of the total output, states the Miyako in surveying the southern region vegetable resources in its articles appearing serially.

According to the journal, in 1938 Manila hemp production in the province of Davao reached 610,000 bales, corresponding to 53.3 per cent of the total output in the whole of the Philippines amounting to 1,150,000 bales. Noteworthy is the fact, the paper continues, that 70 per cent of the above-mentioned 610,000 bales or 35 per cent of the total output of 1,150,000 bales, was produced by the 38 Japanese agrarian companies with an aggregate capital of 33,000,000 pesos. Moreover, the important role played by the Japanese in the industry is seen in the fact that 67 per cent of Manila hemp amounting to 400,000 bales is exported by the Japanese.

Davao Important Center

Referring to the hemp producing regions in the Philippines, the paper further continues that there are 32 provinces where hemp cultivation is being carried on, of which Davao Province on Mindanao Island where the Japanese are playing a remarkably active part is the most important hemp producing center. In 1938 Manila hemp output was registered at 610,000 bales, an amazingly big increase as compared with 140,000 bales in 1927, or 10 years before.

Turning to the utility of Manila hemp in the Japanese industries, the paper continues that the material is indispensable for manufacturing rope, fishing nets, etc. Emphasizing the importance of Manila hemp in Japanese shipping, fishery and other industries, the paper quotes the list of this country's demand for Manila hemp in 1936 as below (Unit, bale):

For fishing nets	288,800
For marine rope	54,000
For land rope	18,000
For paper	215,600

Since the outbreak of the China Affair, a strict restriction has been placed upon the consumption of Manila hemp in view of an ever-increasing demand for the material, concludes the paper, adding that, however, with the Manila hemp producing centers now placed under Japanese control, there will be no need of restricting the consumption of the material to whatever extent the demand may rise.

U.S. LISTS ITEMS FOR TRADE WITH S. AMERICAN NATIONS

Cut Off From Supplies From Southwestern Pacific Other Sources Must Be Found

The United States published a list of articles it will supply to the countries of Central and South America in return for strategic materials it hopes to receive from them in the second quarter of the year, according to a Domei report received from Lisbon. The United States is compelled to export articles and raw materials to her southern neighbors because of her greater need for other kinds of materials of which it has been deprived from the southwestern Pacific areas, the rich sources of supply, since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. Appropriate agencies have been established in the countries of Central and South America with the object of facilitating allocation of commodities to be traded between them and the United States. The list of commodities in question contains the following items:

Acetic acid, aceton, sulphate of ammonium, ammonium anhydride, camphor, carbon tetrachloride, castor oil, caustic soda, chlorate of copper, linter, electrical machinery, agricultural implements, formalin, glycerine, leather, ferro-manganese, molybdenum, cow-feet oil, carbolic acid, synthetic vegetable tallow, chloride of potash, rayon, soda, strontium, sulphuric acid, superphosphate of lime, tannin, toluene, tungsten and tungsten alloys, vanadium, etc.

A glance shows that the list of articles offered by the United States in the second quarter of the current year is longer than the similar list for the preceding quarter, while it is expected that in the next quarter the list will be expanded by many more new articles and materials, comments the report.

WILL ASK TO RAISE CAPITAL

N. China Development Company Plans New Enterprises

The capital increase of the North China Development Company by $50,000,000 to ¥500,000,000 is expected to be approved by the coming general meeting of shareholders scheduled to be held toward the end of April. The capital of the North China Communications Company, at the same time, will be raised by ¥120,000,000 inasmuch as the majority of the amount about to be added to the capital of the North China Development Company is to be supplied to the North China Communications Company in proxy to the Government which had intended to invest in it in kind, according to the Nikkan Kogyo.

In view of such circumstances the North China Development Company will have to resort to raising loans in order to undertake its new steel manufacturing and other enterprises in the fiscal year 1942.

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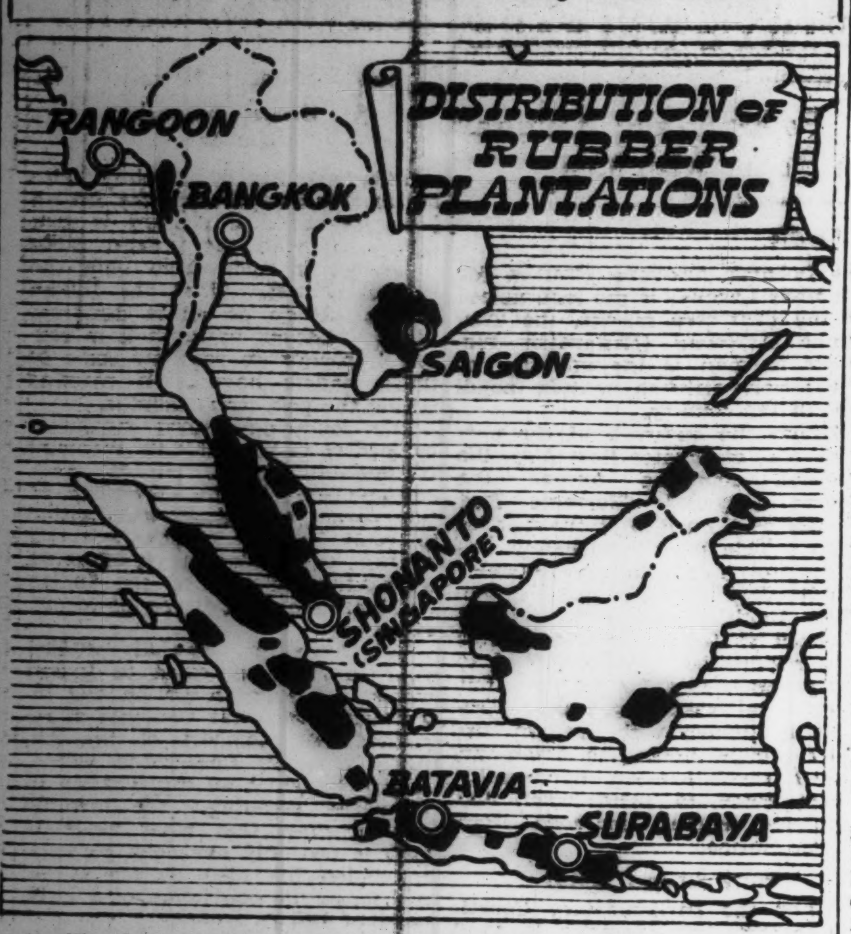

The latest report, carried by the Yomiuri, on the effect of the loss of the rubber supply on the United States says that now old tires that have rolled 2,000-3,000 miles fetch $50 each. According to the findings of a Senate committee, 1,000,000 automobiles will stop running within this year and 12,000,000 next year. There is a movement for more riding on tramcars and subways.

OUTLOOK PROMISING IN RUBBER INDUSTRY

Former Exports to U.S., Britain Now Available to Japan Motor Output

With the occupation by Imperial Forces of British Malaya and the Netherlands East Indies, this country is blessed with a golden opportunity for making rapid development in its rubber industry, while big rubber-consuming industries of the enemy countries, namely the United States and others, will decline as a natural consequence. This is the opinion expressed by a recent issue of the Diamond in surveying the world production and consumption of the material in the past.

More than 90 per cent of the total output of rubber in the world came to be placed under Japanese control as a result of the victory in the War of Greater East Asia, continues the periodical, quoting a list of the rubber output in recent years in the southern regions (Unit, 1,000 tons):

1938	
Malaya	370
Netherlands East Indies	298
French Indo-China	58
British Borneo	23
Thailand	42
Total	793
World total	891
1939	
Malaya	375
Netherlands East Indies	372
French Indo-China	58
British Borneo	36
Thailand	
Total	852
World total	1,002

Most of the rubber in the southern regions went to the United States, Great Britain and other European countries in the pre-war years, states the journal adding that the United States consumed some 538,000 tons in 1940 for its tire-manufacturing industry alone. The United States was forced to reduce its motorcar industry and other rubber consuming industries with the loss of the rubber-producing regions once under its control.

Ample Supply for Japan

On the contrary, this country is now in a position to develop rubber consuming industries at their will with ample material. By establishing rubber consuming industries in this country, typical of which is the motorcar industry, this country will be able to consume the rubber produced in the Japanese-occupied regions, concludes the journal admitting, however, that it will be necessary for this country to place control over the production and consumption of the material to prevent a lack of balance between supply and demand that may be caused temporarily as a result of the current war.

ORDINANCE PROMULGATED

Instructions Explained for Resources Management

The Departmental Instructions based upon the Important Resources Management Corporation Ordinance were promulgated for immediate enforcement on Saturday under dual signatures of the Commerce and Industry and the Welfare Ministers, clarifying the jurisdiction of the ordinance as follows, according to Domei:

(1) Iron and steel, and raw materials thereof, and iron and steel products.

(2) Non-ferrous metals, raw materials thereof, and non-ferrous metal products.

(3) Textile goods and their raw materials.

(4) Chemical products and raw materials thereof.

(5) Medicines, surgical instruments and other medical and hygienic apparatus and accessories.

(6) Other articles or raw materials designated by the Commerce and Industry Minister.

SOVIET PACT SURETY UPS FISHERY SHARES

Assurance of Ex-Ambassador Tatekawa Causes Wares to Skyrocket on Mart

The impression by Lieutenant-General Yoshitsugu Tatekawa, former Japanese Ambassador to Moscow, that the Japan-Soviet Neutrality Pact might be adhered to by both countries caused an exceedingly cheerful atmosphere on the Tokyo Stock Exchange Monday with Nichiro Fishery and almost all other wares continuing to skyrocket all the day. Tokyo Exchange, new, rose up to ¥135.00 at one time in the afternoon which is ¥3.00 higher than the closing prices for Saturday morning.

On the long-term section, Nichiro Fishery opened at a high of ¥76.00 in the morning session. Among shippings and shipbuildings, N.Y.K. stepped up ¥2.00, its new ¥1.40, O.S.K., new, ¥1.30, Toyo Steamship ¥1.40, Nissan Steamship ¥1.20, Ishikawajima Shipbuilding, new, ¥1.20, Hakodate Dock ¥1.00, Mitsubishi Heavy Industries ¥1.10 and Uraga Dock ¥0.40. Despite the indication that spinning companies might curtail share dividends for the current business term, Fuji Gas Spinning moved upward ¥0.60, Kanegafuchi Spinning ¥0.80, its new ¥1.20 and Toyo Rayon ¥1.00, while Tokyo Rayon dropped by ¥1.30.

South Manchuria Railway was quoted at ¥70.80 early Monday morning in the long-term market, showing a rise of ¥0.90 over the Saturday closing prices. Manchuria Industrial Development Corporation climbed by ¥2.10 in the long-term section and ¥1.30 in the short-term section.

Closing prices of key wares in the afternoon session of the short-term market are as follows: Tokyo Exchange, new, ¥133.90, N.Y.K. ¥106.20, its new ¥91.60, Kanegafuchi Spinning ¥155.70, its new ¥100.60 and Teikoku Rayon, new, ¥93.60.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's afternoon session were:

	Clos.		Apr.	May
First Section				
Fuji Spinning (50)	67.9	u .6	....	67.5
Do. new (25)	39.1	....	39.3	38.7
Kanegafuchi Spin (50)	157.0	u .8	..	155.1
Do. new (25)	151.5	u1.2	102.0	101.8
Teikoku new (37½)	94.6	u .6	95.0	93.8
Tokyo Rayon (50)	40.6	d1.2	40.1	40.5
Toyo Rayon, new (50)	76.5		....	76.4
Second Section				
N. Y. K. (50)	108.0	u2.0	107.0	107.1
Do. new (37½)	92.8	u1.4	91.8	92.3
O. S. K. (50)	97.8	....	....	98.0
Do. new (37½)	84.3	u1.3	....	97.2
Ishikawajima S.B. (50)	....	....	83.1	82.0
Do. new (25)	54.6	u1.2	54.6	54.2
Uraga Dock (50)	92.4	u .4	92.7	93.5
Mitsubishi Heavy 50)	104.5	u1.1	105.0	80.0
Hitachi Works (50	....	u1.1	74.4	75.0
Third Section				
S. M. R. (50)	....	u1.0	....	70.9
Japan Fat (50)	....	....	....	61.8
Japan Soda (25)	35.6	u .1	35.9	36.5

Government Bonds

Government bonds spot prices yesterday morning were:

Kogo 5%	106.90	106.90	106.90	106.90
Second 5%	106.85	106.85	106.85	106.85
First 4%	102.90	102.90	102.90	102.90

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices yesterday afternoon were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock. new	134.9	135.0	134.3	133.9
N. Y. K.. old	106.7	106.9	106.5	106.2
N. Y. K.. new	92.0	92.2	91.8	91.6
Kanegafuchi Spin	156.2	156.2	156.0	155.7
Do. new	101.6	101.6	100.7	100.6
Teikoku Rayon, n.	94.6	94.6	94.6	93.6
Osaka Stock. new	74.2	74.2	73.8	73.6
S. M. Railway	71.2	71.2	71.2	71.1
Mitsubishi Heavy	104.0	103.9	103.9	103.8
Hitachi Works	73.7	73.7	73.7	73.6
Japan Steel Tube	75.3	75.3	75.0	75.0
Japan Oil	79.4	79.5	79.0	79.2
Japan Mining	61.9			61.6
Manchurian Ind.	60.6			60.4

Bank of Japan Accounts

April 6
(In ¥1,000)

Note Issues	5,162,000
Over Issues	......
Deposits	525,849
Loans	416,336

SPOT SILK MARKET RETAINS STRENGTH

Higher Grades in Increased Demand; General Price Advance Noted

Special to the Japan Times and Advertiser

YOKOHAMA, April 6.—The spot market remained strong last week, although business slowed down to some extent after a series of active business, which led to the scarcity of the supplies available for the current demand. The higher grades were in increased demand in addition to the common grades, which was a welcome factor and gave a very favorable impression to the market people as a sign of an extension of business to what had been in comparatively light demand, and to a steady advance in prices in general.

On Saturday, white 13/15s., grade stood at ¥1,500, yellow 20/22s., grade A at ¥1,440 and white 20/22s., grade A at ¥1,485. In the futures market, strength was in evidence over the week, although trading operations were still of small proportions.

During March, the total arrivals at Yokohama and Kobe were 23,232 bales as against 18,612 bales for February, increasing 5,620 bales, according to the Yokohama Raw Silk Merchants' Guild returns. The increase was nothing else than a result of the greater efficiency of reeling mills in the spring season and was nearly as much as expected previously. Meanwhile, the total reshipments to the interior from both ports were 15,833½ bales, a gain of 4,089½ bales over 11,744 bales for February, by which the increased portion of arrivals was absorbed but for only a little more than 1,500 bales, which were added to the stocks brought over to April 1.

Committee Meets

On March 30, the Raw Silk Committee held its 4th meeting in Tokyo and deliberated on official questions as to the standard buying and selling prices of silkworm eggs and cocoons to be produced during the calendar year 1942 and those of raw silk to be put out during the silk year 1942-1943 by the Japan Raw Silk Control Co., Ltd., after which official proposals were adopted without dissent. All the prices decided were exactly the same as those for 1941; 18 sen for the standard buying price of eggs from Japanese silkworms per gr., 22 sen for the standard selling price of same, 60 kake for the standard selling price of cocoons (white and raw and of the third grade in silk quality and winding), 60½ kake for the standard selling price of same, ¥748 for the standard buying price of raw silk, 20/22 deniers, grade D for home use (of Test A) per 10 kwamme, and ¥900 for the standard selling price of the same. As to export silk to be sold by its manufacturers to the same Control Company, the standard buying price was fixed at ¥1,266 per 100 kin of white 13/15 deniers, grade D.

Although the above standard buying price of new cocoons is unchanged from that for 1941, yet the silk-raisers will be paid substantially about 2 kake extra in the form of a bounty to be granted to them by the Control Company and as a result of alterations in the methods of cocoon inspection and grading. Granting that the silk yield of this year's cocoons is 14 momme, the proceeds of silk-raisers will be ¥8.68 per kwamme, being 28 sen above $8.40 for 1941, by which the increased cost of production at present may be covered in no small part.

To Deal Itself

The Japan Raw Silk Control Co. has arranged, it is reported, itself to conduct the business of raw silk buying, selling and inspection, which has hitherto been entrusted to the Raw Silk Manufacturers' Federation, by establishing 43 offices in the provinces and placing the 17 local raw silk inspection offices under its direct control. The new arrangements will be in full working order from the next new cocoon season.

The total output of short silk fiber for the silk year 1942-1943 is planned to be 2,300,000 kwamme from 15,000,000 kwamme of cocoons. There are two kinds of the fiber, namely, the reeled cocoon system and the cut-open system. The former has 35 designated mills, it is reported, and their selling price ex mill is ¥700 (without sericin fixation). There may be different methods for making it, but they are so simple in principle that generally 500 to 1,000 cocoons are reeled at once and their threads are wound on a cylinder, after which they are cut into a short length, and the short fiber is fixed sericin and spun, making yarn for cloth. The cut-open system has 15 designated mills and the selling price ex mill is ¥600 per 10 kwamme (without sericin fixation). The manufacturing method is usually to cut open cocoons and take out the pupa, after which they are picked and made into the shape of cotton. Then sericin is fixed and spinning made, manufacturing yarn for cloths.

The raw silk industry is destined to be re-organized along new lines, which may be summarized, as Agriculture Minister Hiroya Ino has suggested in his radio speech, to the making of short silk fiber and silk-wool fiber, the production of raw silk as material for export and home use silk fabrics for practical use by improving its quality as well as silkworm eggs and cocoons, so as to make it suitable for the purpose. The utilizing of by-products of cocooneries for the making of foodstuffs, chemicals, toilet articles and other daily necessaries so as to economize the cost of sericulture is also planned.

Bill Clearings

April 6
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	216,347	137,374
Balance	40,313	18,216

British Gov't Adopts New Method to Tighten Ration Ticket System

So straitened has become the British supply of daily necessities that the British Government has been compelled to adopt a new system of control going far beyond the existing ration ticket system, according to a Domei dispatch from Stockholm dated April 4. Under the new system, which is to be enforced as from June 15, a retailer must at once deposit with a designated bank the tickets allocated to him and the bank registers the deposit as a special account. On demand by the retailer, the bank transfers the special account to the account receivable of the wholesaler or manufacturer and only when notice of this has been received can the commodity in question be delivered to the retailer. The tickets in this instance are to be treated as ordinary commercial paper and circulation of commodities for all practical purposes will be impossible without the mediation of a Government-designated bank. The British Government is saying that the system is calculated to eliminate black market deals and illegal traffic in daily necessities.

OIL, FAT COMPANY ON MENADO PLANNED

Investigations Being Made of Conditions of Islands for Realization of Project

As a first step in the advance to the southern regions, the Japan Fat and Oil Company is now contemplating the establishment of a subsidiary firm in Menado, Celebes Island, says the Oriental Economist (Japanese edition). Several staff members of the oil company left Tokyo on March 27 to conduct a thoroughgoing investigation of the conditions in the island.

The project has been pending since last October, two months before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, when the Japan Fat and Oil Company decided to create a ¥1,500,000 fat company at Menado in collaboration with the South Seas Development Corporation. The onset of hostilities with the United States and the British Empire greatly paved the way for the realization of the project in view of the urgent domestic demand for fat resources in the southern regions. Whether the new subsidiary firm will be set up on the original scale or on a larger scale is expected to be decided on the basis of the report which will be submitted by the inspection party.

Not to Setup New Factory

According to reliable sources, the projected firm will not create any factory in accordance with the instructions of the Overseas Affairs Ministry, but will utilize the existing fat manufacturing equipment in Menado. At first the extraction of oil from copra and the manufacturing of soap and wax from copra oil will be the main undertaking to be conducted by the new firm, but margarine will be taken up in the second enterprise program. The experiences which the Japan Fat and Oil Company gained in the cultivation of coconut trees in Hainan Island will be utilized in the copra oil industry in Celebes Island, believes the economic magazine.

Meanwhile the Nippon Kogyo reports that copra distribution will be placed under the unified control of the Japan Fat Materials Control Company and for this purpose the Japan Copra Control Company will be absorbed by the firm in the near future. Hitherto importation of copra from the South Sea Mandated Islands has been controlled by the Japan Copra Control Company and that from other southern regions by the Japan Fat Materials Company. In the year 1938, the Philippines turned out 604,900 metric tons of copra, the East Indies 582,700 metric tons, Malaya 149,100 metric tons and New Guinea 75,800 metric tons.

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SAGO-PALM STARCH ABUNDANT ON PAPUA

Trees Grow Wild in All Marshy Districts Yielding a God-Sent Food Material

Without relying on the cultivation of rice, wheat, barley and any other crop for the supply of starchy foods, the Papuans on New Guinea Island have an ample source of food, such as for instance from the sago-palm trees which grow in abundance on the island, said Professor Kyo Sasaki, of the Tokyo Imperial University Agricultural Department in an interview with the Asahi Sunday.

Big colonies of sago-palm trees are found in all marshy regions of the island, continued the professor, and the tree grows to a height of 30 or 40 feet in about 10 years. The pith of the tree yields starch in abundance. First, the tree is cut down and chopped up, and then put into a crusher with water. Water containing starch is exposed to the hot tropical sun. In a few days starch is obtained. The Papuans use this sago-palm tree starch as food or to stiffen calico and other textiles.

Great Quantity Produced

According to data collected by Prof. Sasaki, the whole area of the sago-palm tree colonies is estimated at 656,300 hectares on the island. Even by a conservative calculation it is possible to cut down one tree per hectare per year. If two piculs of starch are obtained from one sago-palm tree, an annual starch production of 1,312,600 piculs is possible in the former Netherlands New Guinea alone, opines the professor.

Even if the 313,000 Papuan people eat starchy food to their hearts content, the professor estimates, that 686,600 piculs of sago-palm starch remains for consumption in other regions of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

In concluding his interview, Professor Sasaki stated that only some of the sago trees are under cultivation, most of them growing wild in big colonies everywhere as a god-given food material to the Papuan race.

Coal Subsidized

To encourage increased production of coal by collieries, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry Sunday decided to grant a subsidy to 227 leading collieries throughout the country. The collieries to receive the Government subsidy are as follows:

Under the jurisdiction of Mine Supervision Bureau	Number of collieries
Sendai	54
Sapporo	18
Tokyo	7
Osaka	1
Fukuoka	147
Total	227

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Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchange follow, in year:

		Comp. with Pre. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	133.9	+1.90
N.Y.K., new, short-term	91.9	+ .89
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	100.1	+ .10
Teikoku Rayon, new, short-term	93.6	+ .40
Government bond, Kogo 5s	106.90	same

ECONOMIC CONTROL IRKS U.S. POPULACE

New 48-Hour-a-Week Labor Bill Not Expected to Help National Defense Production

Dissatisfaction of the American people over the ever-intensifying wartime economic control measures which the Roosevelt Administration enforced to cope with the suspension of the East Asiatic supply of national defense materials has continued to grow mounting day after day, while the industrial productive capacity, on the other hand, has moved downward in sharp contrast.

According to the Asahi, President Roosevelt affixed his signature on March 28 to a bill which will empower him to enforce the 48-hour-a-week labor system, but the new action is not expected to have any significant effect on the expansion of the industrial productivity in national defense industries. Labor troubles took place more frequently in the 1941 fiscal year than the previous year and the aggravated relation between capital and labor caused a loss of 46,000 men-days labor in the United States industries.

Even on the assumption that by good luck the new labor act is carried out smoothly, competent observers here understand, the current acute shortage of raw rubber and minerals will handicap the industrial activities of the United States. So important is raw rubber in the industries of Canada and America, says the Asahi, that Canadian Minister for Military Supplies C. D. Howe declared at one time that the Allies would not be able to win in the war without a sufficient supply of raw rubber and fuel. Rubber resources now available for the Allies are understood to meet 24 per cent of their demand, even if stocks and synthetic rubber output are taken into account.

Shortage is now developing in raw wool and some kinds of provisions. The United States Department of Commerce is expected shortly to apply the quota system to the distribution of sugar in view of the suspension of the Philippine supply of the daily necessity. President Roosevelt had used the scrap iron embargo as his diplomatic instrument to menace the Japanese Empire before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, but the United States itself, as a matter of irony, is now suffering from a famine in scrap iron which is chiefly responsible for the decrease of steel production. United States steel output for the 1941 fiscal year made a sharp drop of 12 per cent below the figure for the previous year.

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TOKYO, TUESDAY, APRIL 7, 1942

American Miscalculation

Amateur and professional strategists of the United States, who were most responsible for the Pacific outbreak, in airing their rose-tinted views on American supremacy, miscalculated in two points. First, they said that the American navy was based so favorably in the Pacific that the Japanese would never dare cross the 180th meridian. Second, Japan, provided with so little material resources, would not bear up under the strain of any protracted war.

It has been brought to our attention that John Gunther, author of "Inside Europe" and "Inside Asia", writing in "Foreign Affairs" of July, 1940, under the caption "Our Pacific Frontier", observed that the United States, taking her stand on the Date Line, was hardly likely to be exposed to danger. As far as he knew, the United States held a position of special advantage in the Pacific. While it was hardly imaginable, he said, that Japan alone could ever overcome the United States, the United States navy, single-handed, was in a position to deal decisively with the Japanese.

What Gunther gave as his view was shared by most of the American people prior to the outbreak of the present war. But they should have known that the American navy had its position pushed forth a long way across the Date Line. The American base in the Philippines was a "dagger" pointing at the heart of Japan. This deadly weapon failed to be effective only because the Japanese Navy had dealt with the main American Pacific fleet before the American warcraft at Manila could launch any sort of operation. The event proved that the American navy not only failed to make use of its Asiatic outpost but even to hold the line which, it believed, was impervious under its own arms.

A complete change was wrought through the Pacific area. As far as the vaunted strategy of the American navy went, it exploded like a bubble. The American people had hardly recovered from the shock of the Pearl Harbor disaster when a Japanese submarine crept up to the American west coast and fired shots into the Santa Barbara area of Southern California. This little naval incident was important, not so much for the damage done, as a proof given of the American defense line already having receded from the 180th meridian to the west coast. In plain language, it was shown, as nothing else could, that the expanse of water between Hawaii and the United States was under the control of Japanese warcraft.

It was quite characteristic of amateur American strategists that they believed the defense line of the American navy to lie on the 180th meridian. The American position at that point, as a matter of truth, was conditional on the support and cooperation of British naval forces based at Hongkong and Singapore. The British potentials at these bases were reduced to naught in the early part of the war. Now that they have fallen in the hands of the Japanese Navy, the American navy has not only been dispossessed of all its bases in the Pacific, but its very position is exposed to perils whose scope or extent cannot be overestimated. What a single Japanese submarine could do with impunity some weeks ago, a stronger naval force ought to be able to repeat with a greater measure of assurance.

The New Republic of August 4, 1941, editorially writing under the caption "Must We Fight Japan?" took pains to point out Japanese poverty in material resources and to give its conclusion that should Washington forthwith proceed to effect a complete economic blockade of Japan, there would be no question of war with that country. Should three democracies, meaning the United States, Britain and the Netherlands, refuse to export materials to Japan, where would Japan turn for such supplies, asked the American journal. Japan had bought a large percentage of the iron ore she required from the United States and Britain as well as from British India. To the United States Japan had looked for the bulk of petroleum supplies and to Mexico and Venezuela for some additional quantities. Since the Japanese campaign commenced in China, the United States had been a chief source of supply of scrap iron and steel goods for the Japanese industries. For pig iron India had been a substantial supplier. For copper Japan had depended on the United States, Canada, and Chile; for lead on Burma, Australia, Canada, and the United States; for zinc on the United States, and British colonies; for nickel on Canada and New Caledonia; for aluminum on Canada and the East Indies; for manganese on India and Malaya; for vanadium on the British Empire and the United States, and Peru; for the bulk of rubber supplies on Malaya and the East Indies; for cotton on the United States and India and to a slight extent on Brazil; for wool on Australia. What is more, the United States had been the most important market for Japanese silk and rayon. The United States had supplied abundance of iron goods, machinery, and machine tools for the Japanese industry which was in a backward stage.

Japan admittedly had, continued the American journal, some undeveloped material resources in both Manchuria and North China, but Japan had expended for the conquest of those countries more than what she had so far secured therefrom. Through her advance into French Indo-China Japan had come in possession of rubber, tungsten, zinc and anthracite resources, but the sources Japan had taken there would produce only small quantities which would be far from sufficient to fill her needs.

So said the New Republic. Nor is it important to see how far its survey was accurate. The best refutation of such American argument is the changes wrought as the result of Japanese conquests. The American argument is only useful to support the Japanese claim that the regions on which Japan formerly depended for the bulk of material supplies are now in her hands. What is equally important is that Japan's position regarding material supplies is about to be improved, because of Burma purged of British interests and of India on the verge of independence.

President Roosevelt has time and again assured his countrymen of their final victory. The British Premier, Mr. Churchill, has as often poured forth his eloquence to assure his empire of its final victory. But neither of them has told how the final victory was to be achieved. Granting that they had in the back of their far-seeing minds the secret of winning an eleventh hour victory, all that they gave as their views on the war with Japan and all that others said taking up their refrain was based on the conditions prior to the current war.

Attempts have been made to belittle the significance of the success Japanese arms have achieved so far. Such attempts have been seen in opposition to the Japanese spokesmen who declared that their country was now so positioned and equipped as to be able to fight on for any length of time, even for a hundred years. Of course, both sides have much to say on the subject. But no argument seems more favorable to Japan than the very statistics the democratic statesmen had marshalled, prior to the war, as a proof of Japan's small fighting or enduring power and in support of their bluff. For most of what would have been thrown into the balance against her is now in her hands, ready to be used in and for war.

Area and Population of Australia

With an area of 2,974,581 square miles, Australia is about the same size as the United States of America, 25 times larger than Great Britain and Ireland, and three-quarters of the size of all Europe.

Eighty-six per cent of the people living in the Commonwealth are Australian-born, and 97, per cent of the total population of 6,893,000 are of British stock.

Two of the capital cities have populations of more than a million—Sydney, the second white city of the British Empire, having 1,300,000, and Melbourne 1,025,000. Adelaide is next with a third of a million.

Brisbane is slightly smaller, while Perth has 213,000, and Hobart 65,000.

A Year Ago Today

April 7, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times & Advertiser

Germany opened her drive on the Balkans a year ago today, dramatically opening another chapter in the European war. Chancellor Adolf Hitler, shortly before dawn, proclaimed an order to the German forces stationed in southeastern Europe to open a simultaneous attack on Jugoslavia and Greece. The world first learned of the latest German move through a radio announcement made by Reich Propaganda Minister Dr. Joseph Goebbels. Eleven of the 22 German divisions stationed in Bulgaria began marching westward in the direction of the Vardar River valley across the Jugoslavian frontier, while the other 11 divisions moved on to Greece through the Strumar River valley.

Seven British warships carrying troops destined for Basra arrived in Iraq. It was understood that their arrival was a maneuver directed against the Gailani regime, which recently took control of the country after overthrowing the pro-British Iraq Government.

Yosuke Matsuoka, Japanese Foreign Minister, was given a cordial send-off by Colonel Joachim von Ribbentrop, Reich Foreign Minister, and other officials, as he took leave of the German capital en route home via Moscow.

JAPAN YESTERDAY AND TODAY

Humanity

By SANTARO
Of Japan Times and Advertiser Staff

Part III

Five centuries before the Christian era there lived in the East such great moral teachers as Loa-tsze (born 604 B.C.), Confucius (born 557 B.C.) and Buddha (born 558 B.C.). It was nearly a century later that Socrates, the so-called father of European philosophy, came into the world, and he sowed the seeds of the Platonism of later ages out of which the Christian ethics are said to have been largely formed. There is no longer any doubt that the humanitarian principles such as we know are very much older than Lao-tsze and Confucius; for it is a fact established by archaeological researches that over a thousand years before those sages were born or before the time when Moses delivered the Israelites out of Egypt there were already flourishing in India and other parts of the East many wise men whose words of wisdom exercised far-reaching influence upon the contemporary minds and left an undying moral heritage upon all the succeeding generations of men, both of the East and West.

Indeed if a complete history of the development of human morals were ever written, we should probably find that the so-called Christian doctrines of humanity would be treated in a chapter toward the end of such a work, forming one of the latest or newest phases of the moral civilization of mankind. Such a remark may not please some Christian theologians because a discussion of any question about humanity seems always to savor of a belittlement of Christianity at the expense of Paganism. Yet what sane or fair-minded persons can gainsay the truth that the Christian humanism itself was only one of the little babies born from the womb of Paganism and that in comparison with the depth and extent and great continuity of the vast Pagan world covering the entire surface of the inhabited earth, the Christian school of humanity must be said to have enjoyed only a very short time of moral ascendancy within a very narrow circle of human community.

Father of Oriental Humanity

A few words may be said en passant about Lao-sze, the father of the Oriental humanity. His influence through his "teachings of Do," or "Taoism" so-called, over the Oriental also Western thought, is wellnigh unfathomable. He was the one man whom Confucius both reverenced and feared, and in the later generations numerous so-called Buddhist temples and Confucian shrines scattered all over the Asiatic continent are colored with Taoistic designs and inspirations. Many of the great majority of Chinese people cannot tell the difference between Taoism on the one hand and Confucianism or Buddhism on the other, as many so-called Christians cannot tell the difference between their own and Judaistic doctrines. This confusion or intermixture of moral or religious doctrines is also seen in this country, though in a minor degree. The so-called Chinese influence of olden periods, as shown, for instance, in the early literature of the Nara Period (8th century), is compounded of Buddhist, Confucian and Taoistic elements, as many a Manyo poem so well illustrates.

His very name "Lao-tsze" (pronounced "Roshi" in Japanese) is written in two characters signifying "Old Philosopher," and the qualities he most cherished were "humility, gentleness and economy," which he called his "three treasures." He reminds us of the living Indian saint, Mahatma Gandhi, for we learn that the "old philosopher" beneath his outward cloak of poverty, humbleness and simple life, concealed a soul of strength which the sword of temporal power could not subdue, and he compared humility to "water, soft and meek in itself, yet able to attack and overthrow the strongest and firmest things." He was a stern ascetic, though he combined the charity of a sincere humanitarian, and it was Confucius who mellowed his mystic transcendentalism into a code of flesh-and-blood humane morals to befit the men of this world, especially the miltant heroes and political conquerors of the day, so as to teach them the ways of a benevolent and humane ruler.

Basic Idealism of Nippon

Returning to this Yamato land we find numerous examples of humanity in the Kojiki and Nihongi, the oldest books extant, illustrating the humane hearts of our ancient sovereigns as well as the ruled, long before the dawn of the historic era. We will, however, omit those prehistoric deities for once. The first page of Japan's history opens with the gallant exploits of the Jimmu Tenno. His aim was to subjugate the hard-necked element that opposed or rebelled against the new order he sought to establish in lieu of the chaotic or semi-chaotic political condition in which he discovered the bulk of this country floundering.

There were many instances in which the first Emperor not only spared the lives of his once-stubborn enemies but appointed them to high places in the new regime. His famous words, "Hakko Ichiu" ("to make the world as one house" that all men might live in harmonious peace as kindred members of one household) were nothing but a noble expression of the deep humanity which was the fundamental principle of Government on which he built the Empire of Japan. To put "Hakko Ichiu" briefly, it is "unity of humanity." As far as the Japanese Empire is concerned this ideal of the Jimmu Tenno has been perfectly realized. For nobody, however prejudiced against this country, will deny that any other country or State in the world enjoys such a complete solidarity of national strength or such a perfect unity of humanity and national aspirations as is seen in Japan at the present time.

China is a great country, but its best friends can as yet hardly claim that it is a perfect scene of national unity. So it is with India, except in one point, namely, in its desire for the recovery of complete national independence and sovereignty it presents a picture of diversity rather than of unity, still suffering from intestinal troubles due to racial, religious and political differences. Thus, there are regions in Asia other than in Japan where "Hakko Ichiu" is as yet an unattained ideal, so the people of these regions may take it up as the guiding motto of their endeavors at this epochal moment in the history of mankind before the greater ideal of the "New Order in East Asia" shall have been attained.

(To Be Continued)

HOME LIFE OF BURMESE WOMEN DEVOTED TO COUNTRY'S WELFARE

Play Vital Role in Social, Political and Cultural Activities, Sharing Same Honor With Men

By AMAR LAHIRI

Part II

The Burmese women are not stool pigeons; they are not house dolls; they are energetic, virile and fearless. These inbred attributes are the outcome of their social equality and literacy. Primary female education in Burma is quite extensive. It is well known that the Japanese women rank first in literacy in Asia. It can be safely said that after them the Burmese women on a national basis are the most literate in the Orient.

Since ancient times, village education in Burma has been conducted by the Buddhist priests in Phoongyi Kyaungs (Buddhist monasteries) and as a result even today in almost all the villages in the country there are vernacular primary schools run by local priests. This is the reason why every Burmese boy or girl can read and write the Burmese language. Of course, in the past the Burmese girls did not go to the priests' schools. Instead they were given education at home by the Phoongyis (Buddhist priests). It was only after the British annexation of the country that co-education in village schools started. Although the education which is given through the medium of village schools is very limited in scope, still it is of great value because the girls are given a fair idea of their culture and civilization.

With the growth of the modern tendency in Burma, the girls residing in towns and cities generally go to modern primary and secondary schools not only to become educated, but also to study some particular subjects so that they can earn their living. Consequently, educated girls usually take up the teaching profession or clerical jobs or nursing, and many of them terminate their professional careers after their marriage.

Takes Predominant Position

In recent times, due to upsurgence of poverty and unemployment quite a number of these working girls retain their positions even after marriage to supplement the husbands' incomes. It is, therefore, not surprising to find women among the middle class earning handsome salaries. Also in the internal economic field, the women taken a predominant position to run and manage shops, stalls and business concerns. Strangely enough, business enterprises managed by women are found to be more prosperous than those conducted by men.

Aside from trading and shopkeeping activities, the Burmese women work shoulder to shoulder with men to cultivate the land. They contribute quite extensively to the maintenance of national agronomy. In regard to rice cultivation, the transplanting harvesting and thrashing is usually done by women. On the other hand, in the field of industrial labor the activities of the Burmese women are negligible. They are not employed in heavy industries. In most cases they work in rice mills and minor industries. For this reason the female factory population in Burma is limited.

In the sphere of politics, the Burmese women have played and are playing a remarkable role. They have the same right as that of the men and enjoy the privilege to vote and be elected. In municipal bodies and district councils women members, sitting side by side with men members, discuss and formulate plans to better economic and living conditions of rural and urban areas. A few of them also sit in the Legislature to frame laws and measures for the good of the nation.

Plays Active Part

When the nationalist movement in the country was at its peak in 1920-23, the Burmese women cooperated with the then "Wanthanu Athins" (Nationalist Association) by forming the "Komari Athins" (Women's Association). The members of the "Komari Athins" participated in all nationalist demonstrations, addressed political meetings, suffered bodily injuries by clashing with the police and went to jail displaying their nationalist fervor. They also played an active part during the Simon Commission boycott episode and again during the 1931-33 "Pinni" (Swadeshi) campaign, they moved from village to village urging the people to wear home-spun and home-woven clothes.

Since 1935 when the Thakin (Masters of the Land) movement came to receive popular support, the Burmese women have been agitating for the socialist re-orientation of the country to ameliorate the conditions of the lower middle class, the workers and the peasantry. While the Dobama Asiayone (Burma for Burmans League) is the mouthpiece of the depressed masses, the Thakinma Asiayone (Nationalist Women's League) is the mainstay of the poverty-stricken women populace in the country.

Before the outbreak of the current War of Greater East Asia, the Dobama Asiayone formed the "Bama Letyone" (Burmese Red Shirts) as a nucleus of the peoples army. This was immediately followed by a "Thakinma Letyone" (Lady Red Shirts) organization. The British authorities being alarmed at the activities of these two regimented bodies resorted to every means to suppress them, but the general masses continued to remain in alliance with the two Red Shirt groups, hoping to create an armed revolution—an opportunity which came to them when the Japanese Forces marched into Lower Burma.

Voice Against British

When the Parliamentary Constitution came into operation in April 1937, several existing women's organizations in the country reformed their political creeds for the purpose of consolidating the voice of the masses against the British authorities. Not only did the women join the Galon Asiayone (Eagle Volunteer Corps) of U Saw (who later became Premier and was incarcerated by Britain), but the Dhama Dat (Dhama Corps) of Premier Dr. Ba Maw, who is now under detention somewhere in Burma. They also formed a unit of the Green Army, the national Red Cross Society.

These political activities of the Burmese women clearly indicate how they have worked with the Burmese men to strive for national emancipation. Aside from the activities of women in India, no other woman class in any depressed nation has struggled like the Burmese women to stabilize the movement for freedom in the country. It is indeed an object lesson to other feminine folk of the world that their Burmese sisters have borne the 50 per cent of political sufferings to contribute their best might to the welfare of the nation. Therefore, it has to be noted that social equality which is enjoyed by the Burmese women is a direct blessing to the Burmese people.

In the field of culture, too, the contribution of the Burmese women is not of minor importance. Through the National Council of Women's Education, the Society for Protection of Women's Interests and the Buddhist Young Women's Association, they have broadened their cultural and racial outlooks. And by donning the yellow robe of priesthood, they have heightened the religious sentiment in the country, spurring the national moral. They have also shown their mettle in the progress of painting, dancing, music and cinematography.

Anxiety Relieved

Moreover, they have given new directions to the development of cottage industries and handicraft art. They have produced social and educational reformers like Daw Hnin Mya, Daw Saw Sa and Ma Mya Thin. These women leaders have not only sharpened the puissant spirit of their own kind, but have relieved the anxiety of male leaders to a great extent regarding the uplift of women in the country.

The most noteworthy feature is that although the Burmese women are participating in social, political and cultural activities, there has been no undue strain on the flow of home life. The Burmese women have so adjusted their outdoor and indoor activities, that harmony in the home still remains in its original level. Being conscious of the fact that home is the source of all human energy and enterprises, the Burmese women are participating in the national reconstruction movement keeping the incandescent glow of home life burning with untrammelled clearness.

(The End)

Gems of Truth

Error is sometimes so nearly allied to truth that it blends with it as imperceptibly as the colors of the rainbow fade into each other.—Clulow

• • •

He conquers who endures.—Persius

• • •

Energy will do anything that can be done in the world; and no talents, no circumstances, no opportunities will make a two-legged animal a man without it.—Goethe

• • •

In this thing one man is superior to another, that he is better able to bear prosperity or adversity.—Philemon

• • •

Sweet, silent rhetoric of persuading eyes.—Davenant

• • •

We are all sculptors and painters, and our material is our own flesh and blood and bones.—Any nobleness begins, at once, to refine a man's features; any meanness or sensuality to imbrute them.—Thoreau

• • •

Good taste rejects excessive nicety; it treats little things as little things, and is not hurt by them.—Fenelon.

• • •

Evil is in antagonism with the entire creation.—Zschckke

• • •

Not to be covetous, is money; not to be a purchaser, is a revenue.—Cicero

• • •

Brevity is a great charm of eloquence.—Cicero

INDIA'S LEADING WOMEN JOINTLY AGAINST WAR

Signed Statement Blames Lack Of British Sincerity

India who has been vainly fighting to free herself from the British yoke for the past century is now threatened with the gravest crisis today, an invasion from both the east and west. What the Indian leaders will do no doubt demands world attention; however it is equally important to see how some of these leaders have been reacting during the past many months.

The following signed statement by leaders of the All-India Women's Conference, dated June 21, 1941 and published in the Statesman of that period, and which was written in reply to the British women's message to India's women, offers an interesting sidelight of the Indian Problem. The text of the statement reads:

"We have very carefully studied your message addressed to Indian women. We write this in our individual capacity as also that of representative members of the All-India Women's Conference which, as you know, is an organization of 15 years' standing. We mention this to show that what we state here is not only our deep personal conviction but also, as far as we can judge the conviction of a large body of India's women.

Cooperation Not Needed

"It is scarcely necessary to tell you that we appreciate the sincerity of your appeal but we are amazed at the ignorance betrayed in i of realities. Indeed, your Prime Minister by contrast shows a grasp of realities which is refreshing. However painful it may be, he has no misgivings about the status that India occupies in the British mind. It is a dependency which can and is being utilized at the British will. He knows that he does not need the consent or cooperation of India's thinking sons and daughters in anything that Britain wants for fighting her war. He takes care to pay tribute to the valor of Indian soldiers who are part of the army of occupation in India. These soldiers, you should know, are wholly unconnected with the national life and activities. They may not freely see any nationalist without incurring heavy penalties. Nor has your Prime Minister any difficulty in raising either by taxation or so-called voluntary contributions the money he wants.

"We cannot complain of this helplessness but we must not be blind to facts. How can there be association in such a situation of India, that is impatient of the foreign yoke, with the forcible aid we have adverted to.

"The fact is that you are wholly wrong in your estimate of things. We are surprised at your quoting an untruth contained in President Roosevelt's pronouncement. You quote today that the whole world is divided between human slavery and human freedom. The fact is that there is no such thing as human freedom for the Asiatic races, certainly not for India; nor is there for the virile Africans. The result, whatever it may be, of the war will not alter their condition for the better save through their own efforts.

Against War

"Now perhaps you will understand why we, as women, are against all war. Women's part is just now to stand up for truth and non-violence as against untruth and violence which surround us. We admire the self-sacrifice of British women of which you write with just pride. How we wish you had taken a braver and prouder part by telling your men to wash their hands clean of human blood! We take leave to doubt the wisdom of women aping men in the black art of human slaughter on a scale hitherto unknown.

"Lastly, let us point out the anomaly of British women asking India, though a slave nation, to help a slave owner in distress instead of asking the slave owner to undo the wrong and cure himself of the initial sin and thus ensure the moral justness of his position.

"This representation of the picture may appear unpleasant to you but it is, nonetheless, sincere and we could not answer your sincerity except by being equally sincere."

EDUCATION

Easy to learn, hard to master.
Husbandry and letters are the two chief professions.
All pursuits are mean in comparison with learning.
Who teaches me for a day is my father for a lifetime.
Scholars are their country's treasure and the richest ornaments of the feast.
Extensive reading is a priceless treasure.

• • •

FRIENDSHIP

Tigers and deer do not stroll together.

• • •

GOVERNMENT

Heaven sees as the people see;
Heaven hears as the people hear.
The guilty emperor exhausts the mandate of Heaven (Mencius).

• • •

Killing a bad monarch is no murder (Mencius).
Would you know politics, read history.
The emperor is the father of his people, not a master to be served by slaves.

• • •

HONESTY

Just scales and full measures injure no man.
Never do what you wouldn't have known.
However much you promise, never fail to pay,
or
Do not vary your promise for any price.

• • •

HUMANITY

Kindness is greater than law.
Guide the blind over the bridge.

Synopsis of CONTEMPORARY JAPANESE LITERATURE

BOKYO (Nostalgia)

1925

By SHINZABURO IKETANI

Keikichi Imamura had come over to Germany to acquaint himself with various worthwhile arts and to see the wide world while his mind was still fresh like a white waxen surface which is innocent of, and capable of receiving, any sort of impression. At any rate he had at least matriculated at the University of Berlin.

On a night when dead leaves were rustling in the streets, he saw a man leap from a subway platform to the track below, in the nick of time, to save a little kitten, which had fallen out of a young woman's basket, from the wheels of an oncoming train. Amazed to find that the rescuer was none other than a fellow-Japanese, Keikichi went up to speak to him. The man was a film actor named Kurimoto.

Keikichi had a sweetheart named Umeko. The girl's elder brother, Kyosuke Yamada, was a pianist. The two had lost their parents while still very young, and since there was no relative to whom Kyosuke could entrust his sister, he had brought her along to Berlin, where he was studying music. He kept away from the group of musicians who led a corrupt, licentious life, and shut himself up in his room on the fourth floor of a house on Akazien Street, running his fingers over the keyboard of a shining black Bechstein piano all day long. Keikichi frequently visited him there.

Against Wishes of Parents

Kyosuke, being what he was, was in love with Sonoe, the wife of a Japanese named Sakurai. Sakurai was formerly Sonoe's tutor and had brought her here from Japan against the wishes of her parents. Lately, however, he had ceased to love her and was carrying on an affair with Lotte, an opera singer. One day Keikichi and Kyosuke attended the opera with Umeko and Sonoe. "Pagliaci" was on the program. Sonoe descried Lotte on the stage. She had once received a long letter from her. "I am really very sorry for you, Madam," Lotte had written, "but I cannot give up my love." Sonoe was now disowned by her father. So that she could not even return to her homeland.

Saichi Tomita, who had recently arrived in Berlin to study, on orders from the firm in which he was employed, made visits to "night vaudevilles" with Sakurai and a ruffian named Walter, or gadded about with the streetwalker Anita. Keikichi had once met Tomita at the house of Fumio Yoshino, his friend of higher school days who was likewise studying here.

Yoshino was also in love with Umeko. But since Umeko's heart seemed set on Keikichi, he was in torment. The girl was keeping company with Keikichi with the full understanding of her brother Kyosuke. The three soon afterward went on an excursion to Lake Wannsee. On their way back Keikichi and Umeko went to order a ring to seal their betrothal.

One sweltering day in summer Keikichi paid a visit to the film actor Kurimoto. The latter's wife, Sasha, was the daughter of a certain Russian general, a victim of the Soviet revolution who had been torn from her parents and forced into a den of corruption in Germany through the machinations of an evil employment agent. Kurimoto had saved her from this wretched fate. When Keikichi called on him the second time, he found Kurimoto alone and in bed, with a severe cold which had been brought on by his having remained in water for an excessively long time during the filming of a comedy.

Without Settling Matter

The affair between Kyosuke and Sonoe became known to the latter's husband Sakurai, and Kyosuke was confronted with the demand for a five thousand yen "heart balm." Keikichi, who was present as a witness—incidentally, he was a law student—resented the implication contained in Sakurai's demand that his wife's lover purchase her for that amount, and turned upon him with a withering denunciation. The consequence was that Sakurai left without settling the matter.

Unable to endure the summer heat, Keikichi finally set out for a small sea-bathing resort called Scharbeutz. Here he received a letter to the effect that Sonoe was now living with Kyosuke. At about the same time Fumio Yoshino, defeated in his love for Umeko, was hibernating in a peasant's hut in the little village of Seelin, and nursing his wounded heart. Returning to Berlin at the end of August, Keikichi came upon the news, "Yokohama Destroyed," the dreadful sequel of the Great Earthquake, at the home of Kyosuke and his sister. For some time after that his mind was upset by such screaming headlines as "Tokyo's Last Day" in the newspapers. A whole month after the Great Kanto Earthquake occurred in Japan, he received the first tidings from home. From this he learned that the fortunes of his family, which had stood at the head of 10 retail stores dealing in cloths, had been completely wiped out, and that his father and his elder brother, donning cheap suits, were now operating as peddlers of foreign wearing apparel.

Having made up his mind to leave Berlin, where he had become used to living in the course of the last two years, and to return to his homeland, he scraped together his fare and other incidental traveling expenses by parting with his possessions. Just at this time he received a letter from Yoshino, confessing his love for Umeko and yielding to him the victory of the suit. To Umeko, Keikichi showed the letter

(Continued on Page 4)

EVENING EDITION

Japan Times & Advertiser

EVENING EDITION

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LIST OF CANDIDATES FOR APRIL ELECTION SEEN GROWING FAST

359 More Names Added to Roster as Record Race Looms For Month-End

ABE MAKES STATEMENT

Various Difficulties Faced in Recommendations—More Preparation Needed

During April 6, third day of registration for candidacy for election to the House of Representatives, 359 new names were added, bringing the total to 818 candidates registered. Thus the figure is rapidly approaching the total of 826 candidates registered for the last general election held on April 30, 1937 by the Hayashi Cabinet. The total for the coming general election is thus believed to easily pass the 1,000 mark.

The candidates so far registered consist of 477 new men, 295 present members and 46 former members. Those who registered on April 6 numbered 223 new men, 116 present members and 20 former members, or a total of 359 candidates.

General Nobuyuki Abe, President of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Structure Council, made the following statement Monday, having finished the important task of recommending candidates for election to the House of Representatives:

"Finishing the task of recommending candidates, I have particularly felt the following points:

"Firstly, to make such recommendations, proper time and preparations are necessary. By preparation I mean that proper candidates must be found previously and they be made known to respective election districts. The question is whether the candidates we select would appeal to the voters, and how much votes such candidates could secure, in relation to other candidates. Thus, unless candidates recommended by us obtain votes, our efforts becomes meaningless, and only result in placing recommended persons in a very difficult position. Thus, it is important to make candidates well known to voters. But, in the present case, such preparation was sadly lacking, as there were only eight days since the formation of prefectural branches of the Council.

Unequally Distributed

"Secondly the distribution of able and proper candidates is not made throughout the country. That is to say, some districts have many good men, but it is impossible to recommend many persons in such districts, and thus, even good men are left out. On the other hand, in some districts proper men are lacking, and then it is sometimes unsatisfactory to bring candidates from other localities.

"Thirdly we were placed in difficulty often because the men we selected and whom voters are supporting did not make up their minds to run for election. Then, there are men whom we wish to recommend but who have little chance of being elected. In the first case, it is our sincere wish that such persons will consent to run for the sake of the nation, while in the second case, the need of proper preparation is keenly felt.

"Fourthly, local branches were all eager and sincere to recommend the best men in their opinion, but even in case of their selections not being approved by the central Council, they should not incline to reject persons selected by the Council, although their sentiment desiring to elect those they had selected can be appreciated.

"Fifthly and lastly, we have tried to choose the best men for election, but outside our selection there are naturally many other good and capable men. Simply because the number of recommendations was limited approximately to the total number of seats in the House of representatives, many of them had to be rejected with regret. It is our duty to help new men who are not accustomed to election campaigns, so that they may win with the support of the Council."

REDS IN HOPEH SMASHED

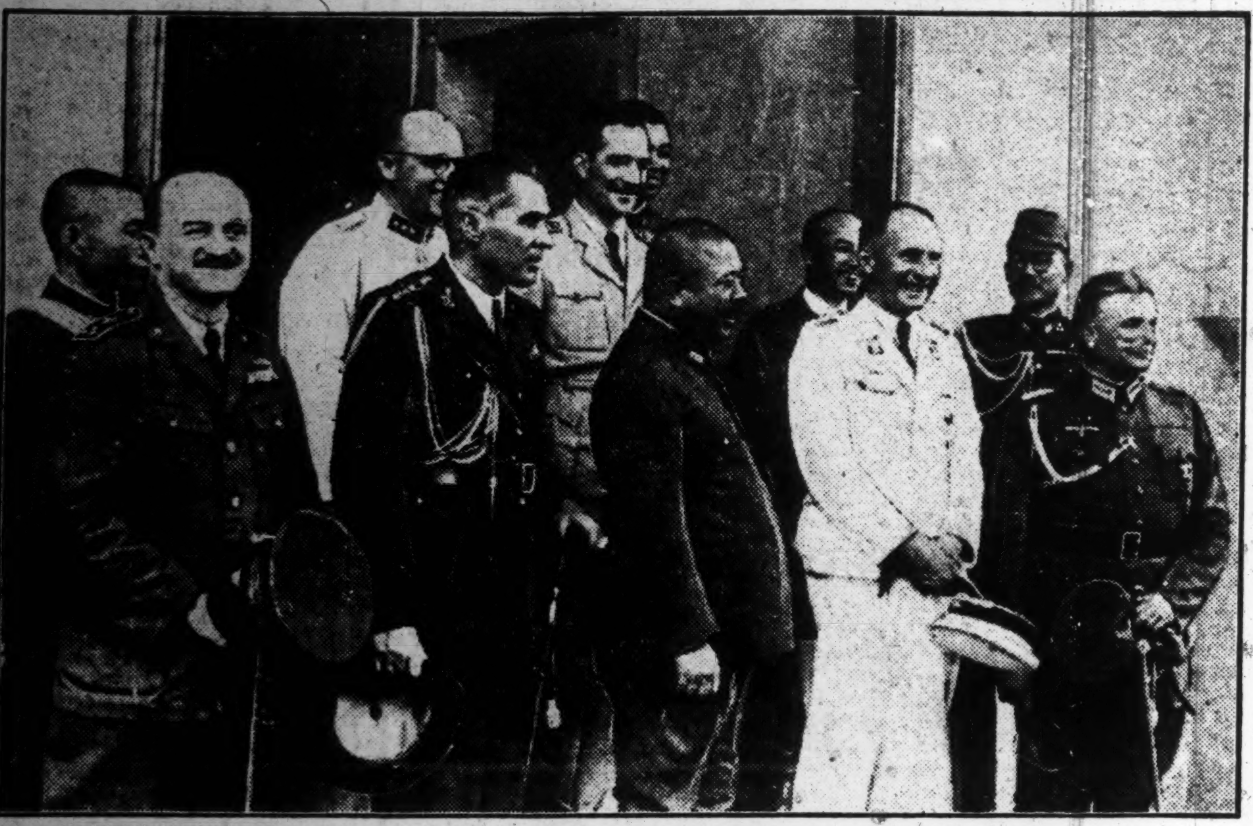
Imperial Forces Continue Drive on Remnants

Domei

ON THE EASTERN HOPEH FRONT, April 6.—More than 330 war dead were abandoned at the front by Chinese Communist troops while Japanese Units captured 94 Communist soldiers as a result of a spirited drive, which was carried out early Friday morning, by the Japanese Inui, Takeuchi and Udaka units against an enemy force of 500 strong at a height some 30 kilometers north of Fengjun, in eastern Hopeh, according to field dispatches reaching here today.

Japanese Army Forces have been conducting energetic operations in the eastern part of Hopeh Province since April 1 to annihilate a Communist army of some 3,000 men.

Military Attaches at Shonan City



Shown above are the military attaches of Axis legations in Tokyo meeting Lieutenant-General Tomoyuki Yamashita at Shonan City. Front row (left to right): Colonel Guido Bertoni (Italy); Colonel Nicolas Radulesco (Rumania); Lieutenant-General Yamashita; Colonel Wolfgang von Gronau (Germany); Colonel Alfred Kretschmer (Germany); Back row: (Second from left) Captain Laurie Ilkka Laine (Finland) and Captain Riccardo Federici (Italy). (Photo by courtesy of the War Ministry)

Axis Attaches, on Tour of East Asian Front, Surprised at Strength of Japanese Attack

Domei

SHONAN CITY, April 6.—The party of military attaches of the Axis Powers in Japan, which arrived here on March 22, paid a courtesy visit to Lieutenant-General Tomoyuki Yamashita, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in Malaya, on the same afternoon, it was revealed today.

After inspecting the port city, they attended a dinner party given by Lieutenant-General Yamashita in their honor.

On the following day, they inspected the battlefields, especially the point on the Johore Straits where the Japanese Forces effected their surprise landing on former Singapore Island.

Full of Praise

Asahi Service

UNDISCLOSED BASE, April 5.—Six military attaches of the Axis Powers, who have been inspecting conditions at various southern fronts for the past 30 days, expressed their surprise over the fighting strength of the Japanese Forces during the course of a press interview held here recently.

Colonel Alfred Kretschmer, Military Attache at the German Embassy, declared that the Japanese strategy of surprise attacks were most befitting in view of the conditions prevalent in these regions, expressing his belief that the brilliant successes were ascribable to none other than these tactics.

"Similar to the cases in Hongkong and Malaya," he said, the Japanese Forces, in carrying out their operations in the Netherlands East Indies, fought with the object of completely wiping out the enemy forces. These are the same tactics employed by Germany on the European fronts, but from my experiences during the current World War, I can well understand the difficulties of carrying out this strategy as thoroughly as this."

Colonel Wolfgang von Gronau, Air Attache at the German Embassy, stated that he gained much by observing the enemy planes at an airfield in Palembang.

"They consisted of most up-to-date craft such as the Hurricane, etc., which had 12 machine-guns instead of eight as in the past. The much hailed 'flying fortress,' I must admit, is big in size, but I was given an impression that they were too heavy to be of practical use during an actual dog-fight. They were mounted with cannon, but in my opinion, they are not so difficult to shoot down if two fighter planes carry out a simultaneous attack."

Colonel von Gronau continued that, generally speaking, the strength of the combined American, British and Netherlands forces in the East Indies was relatively weaker than was anticipated, adding that though the British air force is fairly strong numerically, it lacked trained airmen, and that they were no match for the Japanese Air Units.

Colonel Guido Bertoni, Military Attache at the Royal Italian Embassy, stated that from the strategic point of view, the Japanese operations in Malaya were most interesting. He said that the British forces, operating from the innumerable pill-boxes along the Jitra Line, expected to hold out at least three months, planning to construct, in the meantime, the second and third lines, but their strategy was completely shattered when the first line crumbled almost overnight.

"I must admit that the Japanese Forces are strong, particularly in night attacks," the Italian Military Attache continued, adding that the Australian and Indian soldiers, on the contrary, immediately take to their heels in night fights, fearing the charge of the Japanese Forces.

"However," Colonel Bertoni stated, "the British forces, when the Japanese Units launched an assault on Singapore, knew that they were coming, and consequently, it was

(Continued on Page 2)

COMPLETION OF TUNNEL TO BE CELEBRATED SOON

Five and One-Half Years of Work on Kanmon Project Ends Successfully

With completion of the Shimonoseki-Moji tunneling project, which marks a unique achievement in the annals of undersea engineering, the Shimonoseki Construction Administration will celebrate the successful fruition of five and one-half years of labor and an expenditure of ¥21,000,000 with ceremonies to be held on April 12.

The historic day will fete the completion of the first phase of the entire project of the construction of the downline. Simultaneously, Shinto purification rites will inaugurate the commencement of the second phase of up-line construction.

JOHNSON MEETS AZAD

U.S. Emissary and Indian Head Confer for Two Hours

Domei

LISBON, April 6.—General Louis Johnson, Roosevelt's emissary to India in New Delhi, met in conference for about two hours with President Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad of the National Congress, on Sunday night, according to a Reuter's New Delhi report reaching here.

This was his first interview since his arrival there with Indian political leaders, the report said.

EX-MOVIE ACTRESS FLEES BURMA INTERNMENT CAMP

Rescued by Advancing Japanese Troops After Hiding In Temple

Domei

BURMA FRONT, April 6.—Miss Takako Suzuki, former Japanese movie star who was among the 76 Japanese nationals interned in Rangoon at the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, was rescued by Japanese troops recently when they occupied a town where she had been hiding following an escape from the internment camp.

Miss Suzuki formerly, of the P.C.L. Motion Picture Company in Tokyo, married a Burmese movie director in Tokyo. She then went to Rangoon with him in 1936 and helped found a Burmese movie company.

When the war broke out, Miss Suzuki was thrown into prison together with other Japanese nationals in the Burmese capital.

She was allowed, however, to go home on December 16 when her husband's father became seriously ill, and later fled to a town where she hid in a temple to await the Japanese occupation.

Reminiscing of her life in the internment camp, Miss Suzuki said:

"The 76 Japanese were accorded brutal treatment, and had to eat food like horse fodder. So they smuggled decent provisions through the Burmese guards. They were all sure that Japan would win the war."

NATION TO OBSERVE RITES FOR WAR GODS

To Take Place Tomorrow at Hibiya Park—Admiral Suzuki Eulogizes Heroes

NAVY TRADITION UPHELD

Feat Stirs Nation's Youths—Mothers of Nine Heroes Arriving in Capital

"Tomorrow when the combined Naval funeral is held for the nine national heroes of the Special Attack Flotilla, which upheld the tradition of the Imperial Navy in the battle at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, the entire nation should pay its highest respect to the deified souls of these gallant men and pledge itself to fight to the last moment for the grave cause of the Greater East Asia War," stressed Admiral Kantaro Suzuki, retired, at an interview held at his residence in Koishikawa-ku on Monday, according to the Asahi.

According to plans outlined, the combined Naval funeral for the nine War Gods is expected to be held from 2 p.m. on Wednesday at Hibiya Park.

With renewed emotion and a mounting feeling of gratitude, Admiral Suzuki, the father of the Imperial Navy, declared: "It is also the day when all the Japanese must pledge themselves before the souls of the nine gallant warriors to execute the current war. I cannot but feel pious respect for the nine heroes, who were the flower of Bushido, and the glory of the Japanese spirit, rising in my heart.

Comes From Same School

"I am one of the graduates of the Gumma Middle School, the predecessor of the present Maebashi Middle School, which is the Alma Mater of the late Commander Naoji Iwasa, the head officer of the Special Attack Flotilla. I am all the more deeply moved by the death-defying acts of those heroes, when I think that I am one of the alumni of the school of the late Commander Iwasa.

"I spent my younger days, before entering the Naval Academy, at Maebashi. The rough climate, especially the strong, cold gales peculiar to that region, seems to cultivate the traditional spirit of 'defy death for the sublime cause' in the minds of the natives of that district.

"Gumma Prefecture has produced many persons famous in Japan's history for their supreme loyalty. Yoshisada Nitta, that gallant patriot, who rose against a predominant enemy at the time of internal conflict in the 14th century and helped establish the Kemmu Restoration; Hikokuro Takayama, another noted patriot, who appeared at the end of the Tokugawa era, and Chuji Kunisada, who was the father of the poor, weak and oppressed, are all of Gumma descent.

"In the light of these facts, it is not unnatural that Commander Iwasa should have been born in Gumma Prefecture to add yet another brilliant page to the annals of that district.

"I sincerely hope that the unprecedented acts of loyalty realized by the nine heroes will prove a stimulant, and cultivate the minds of the younger people in their respective native places."

Bereaved Families Arrive

Meanwhile, in order to be present at the combined funeral for the nine War Gods, five bereaved families of

(Continued on Page 2)

Homeward Trek of Tatekawa Pleasant, Thanks to Courtesies Extended by Soviet

By Domei Staff Correspondent

Domei

HARBIN, April 6.—The special express placed at the disposal of Lieutenant-General Yoshitsugu Tatekawa and his suite by the Soviet authorities departed from Kuibishev in the early morning of March 26.

As our train began to roll out of the station into a blinding snowstorm, last minute farewells were exchanged between the Japanese and Soviet officials.

Since the heavy snowfall made it impossible for us to distinguish those standing on the platform, Lieutenant-General Tatekawa soon retired to his private coach.

As our train traveled rapidly in a southeasterly direction toward the trans-Siberian trunkline, our first stop was at Ufa, approximately 1,300 kilometers east of Moscow.

Despite frequent reports that numerous difficulties would be encountered along this route, we experienced little or no inconvenience due to the special treatment which was accorded the Japanese Ambassador's special train.

Leaving Ufa more than 10 hours later, we crossed the Ural mountain ranges in the deep of the night and finally arrived at Chelyabinsk on March 28. Some 17 hours later, we departed for Omsk, which was to be our first contact with the main railway line.

The Soviet Government recently has instituted a drive to recover scrap iron and I saw visual results of the drive as we repeatedly passed freight cars piled high with scrap metals, as well as iron ore itself.

There was ample evidence of wartime increase of Soviet coal production in the coal yards of every station along our route.

Although I noticed only two or three new factories along the railroad tracks, there was a conspicuous number of warehouses of recent construction.

We also met many hospital trains on the way, while I learned that in Chita, approximately 350 kilometers east of the Manchoukuo border, school buildings have been converted into hospitals for wounded Soviet soldiers.

One of the major requirements for successful military strategy is the smooth functioning of railway transportation and the Soviet army apparently is laboring toward this goal. Every available freight space was being allocated to vital materials.

Although I previously had been told of a serious lack of food in the Soviet Asiatic provinces I failed to catch a single glimpse of the rumored bread lines in the various towns and villages along our route.

A pleasant factor in our journey was the thorough efforts of the Soviet Government to put every convenience at our disposal. Authorities in Kuibishev had wired orders to every important junction to add comfort to our travel.

As the result of this particular favor, a Soviet official who left Kuibishev simultaneously as we did wired us that he arrived at Novo Sibirsk, some 500 kilometers east of Omsk, just as we arrived at Chita, over 1,300 kilometers beyond Novo Sibirsk.

We traveled at the average rate of 30 to 35 kilometers an hour until we approached Chita when the speed limit was reduced to approximately 22 kilometers per hour.

I surmised during the trip that considerable Soviet troop movements were being carried out on ordinary railway lines. At least I saw milling crowds of fresh Soviet recruits at several stations while many of the civilian coaches were loaded to capacity with soldiers.

We passed Lake Baikal during the night, but aided by moonlight, I was able to see armed Soviet guards at 50 different roadways.

Filled with these impressions and cheered by the thought of nearing my homeland again, we arrived at Manchouli on Sunday, April 5.

ARMY GUARANTEES WELFARE OF NATION

Okada Assures Plenty of Supplies Here and More Coming From Occupied Areas

With the Greater East Asia War entering upon a new stage where it has assumed a stronger character of economic hostilities, the Japanese Army is ready to guarantee the welfare, materially and spiritually of the Japanese people, declared Colonel Kikusaburo Okada, Chief of the Section of War Preparations of the War Office, in a special article released for the metropolitan press, reports Domei.

Admitting that the war preparations of Japan should be further strengthened in order to win the greatest war Japan has ever fought, Colonel Okada asserted that every war is fought by the will of the people, and living security should be the shortest cut to the maximum expression of the will power of the people to "fight it out."

He declared that the Army has given serious attention and consideration to that point, and moreover, stated that the Army has transported to Japan, by utilizing homeward vessels, a large quantity of rice, 100,000 tons of sugar, 4,000 tons of Indian corn and enormous quantities of other important foodstuffs from the Southwestern Pacific areas since December last year until the close of March, this year.

"It certainly required great efforts and involved many sacrifices to make possible the transportation of such large quantities of commodities to Japan during the three months from December, last year, when the Japanese war operations were at a climax," said the Colonel.

"The Army, in close concert with the Imperial Navy, will transport to Japan about 3,000,000 tons of commodities from the southern areas annually by utilizing requisitioned ships on their homeward voyages in the future."

Oil Production Progressing

Referring to the supply of petroleum in the southern regions, Colonel Okada asserted that oil production in the occupied areas is progressing very smoothly despite the destruction of oil equipment by the retreating enemy forces at principal oil fields.

"Particularly, oil fields in Palembang, Sumatra, the most important oil supply source in the southern regions, have been kept in the best working condition, thanks to the Japanese Parachutist Units, which by their heroic surprise landing, succeeded in capturing the famous oil zone from strong enemy forces," he stated.

"The petroleum problem of Japan has been solved now and special distribution of petroleum will be made to private consumers this year."

Commenting on the supply of fertilizers in the agricultural communities of Japan, he assured that the smooth supply of phosphorous and potassium fertilizers will be made in the future, as Japan has secured im-

(Continued on Page 2)

PRO-AXIS SENTIMENT MOUNTING IN TURKEY

Public Opinion Leaning in Favor of Rapprochement With Axis Nations

Domei

LISBON, April 5.—Opinion favoring rapprochement with the Axis Powers is gaining ground among Turkish military as well as political circles, reports reaching here from Ankara indicated today.

These reports gave as factors accelerating pro-Axis moves in Turkey, the Japanese Naval advance into the Indian Ocean, the inefficiency of the Soviet winter counter-offensive against Germany, the waning of British prerogative in Western Asia, the Soviet thrust into Iran and the success of the German-Turkish Trade Treaty.

Moreover, distrust in Britain and Soviet Russia has been growing in Turkey following the sinking of Turkish vessels in the Black Sea and the attempted assassination of German Ambassador Franz von Papen, the dispatches said, adding, the Anglo-Soviet common defense-line on the Turkish-Iranian frontier is now considered in Ankara as constituting an invasion menace against Turkey.

Public opinion, as a result, is leaning in favor of rapprochement with the Axis.

German-Turkish relations may enter upon a new phase following the return of Colonel von Papen to Ankara in a few days, according to the reports.

Some circles believe that Turkey will participate eventually in the Anti-Comintern Pact, while others interpret the anticipated recalling of Turkish representatives in the Axis countries, the Soviet Union and the United States to be a preliminary to a concrete pro-Axis step.

SCIENTISTS ARE CALLED

War Ministry to Push Technical Progress in Equipment

With scientific activities assuming ever-increasing importance in wartime, the War Minister has called, beginning Wednesday, a four-day conference of Government and civilian technicians for the purpose of securing greater technical military progress through close study and investigation, reports Domei.

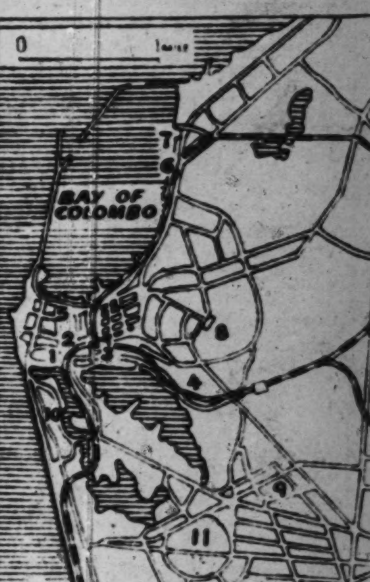
Approximately 1,000 experts who have been invited to the conference, the first of its kind, are expected to thoroughly study data which will facilitate further improvements in military equipment.

Administrators Added

The War Ministry announced on Monday the appointment of six additional civil administrators to work in the occupied areas in the southern regions, reports Domei. The new administrators are Shinji Munemiya, Keikichi Nihomiya, Shuji Motoyama, Keizo Yamazaki, Kimujiro Kojima and Minoru Wakuta.

PORT MORESBY AGAIN BLASTED BY JAPANESE BOMBING PLANES; BURMA SKIES NOW CONTROLLED

New Attack Point



Shown above are the main features within the city of Colombo, on Ceylon Island, now suffering intensive hammerings by Imperial Navy Forces. 1—Army Barracks; 2—Government Offices; 3—Fort Station; 4—Railway Office; 5—Customs House; 6—Coal Depot; 7—Dock; 8—Court House; 9—Central Hospital 10—Bund; 11—Victoria Park.

Heavy Attack Launched By Imperial Units on Enemy Base

AIRFIELD IS SMASHED

Domei

LISBON, April 6.—Formations of Japanese planes at about noon today again heavily bombed Port Moresby, New Guinea, according to a Melbourne dispatch received here today.

Burma Skies Controlled

Domei

ON THE BURMA FRONT, April 6.—With 103 enemy planes shot down or destroyed in the series of Japanese air raids effected during the period between March 21 and 31, the command of the air over the Burma front has completely fallen into Japanese hands, as has been demonstrated by the fact that no enemy planes challenged Japanese air raiders which yesterday raided a certain airfield of the enemy in order to smash remaining planes, a field dispatch revealed today.

At the airfield which was subjected to the Japanese aerial pummeling yesterday, no enemy planes were sighted except one large demolished aircraft and three others, which were set aflame by Japanese gunfire.

66 Germans Rescued

Domei

MEDAN, April 6.—Japanese Forces rescued 66 German nationals Saturday who were interned, on Nias Island, in the Indian Ocean approximately 100 kilometers west of Sibolga on the western coast of Sumatra, it was learned here today.

These German nationals had been detained on the island since January by Dutch authorities.

A total of 203 Germans so far have been rescued by Japanese Forces in Sumatra, including those who have been rescued on Nias Island.

It is believed that approximately 2,500 other German residents in Sumatra have been sent to Bombay for internment.

Enemy Forces Fused

Domei

LISBON, April 5.—Prime Minister John Curtin of Australia declared in Canberra today that Australian and United States troops will be fused into a powerful force with the dual objective of defending Australia and launching a titanic offensive against Japan, it is reported here today from the Australian capital.

This disclosure followed a conference of high military leaders of the anti-Axis forces in the Southwestern Pacific which was summoned in Canberra today by Prime Minister Curtin.

Peace Back in Sumatra

Domei

MEDAN, April 5.—With peace and order now swiftly returning in northern Sumatra, peace preservation committees have been established by local leaders in various important cities, such as Kuta Raja, Langsar, and Quala Tochah.

Sumatrans now are giving wholehearted cooperation to Japanese Forces in the maintenance of order in various districts.

PANIC HITS COLOMBO OVER JAPANESE RAID

Planes Defy Low Clouds in Daring Attack on Strategic Port on Ceylon

THRUST SAID HISTORIC

Bombs Not Aimed at Indians, Says Miyako—Raided City Is Britain's Last Hope

Domei

LISBON, April 6.—Colombo, on Ceylon Island, was panic-stricken yesterday when Japanese Air Units subjected the city to a destructive bombing assault, it was reported here today from New Delhi.

Colombo military authorities yesterday disclosed that large formations of Japanese aircraft, defying low hanging banks of clouds, made a sudden appearance over the city and showered a rain of bombs upon various military establishments, especially harbor facilities and plants, the report revealed.

Attack Termed Historic

Pointing out Colombo's strategic position for the defense of the British Empire, the Miyako in a front-page article this morning described the Japanese assault on Ceylon as "historic" and went on to stress that the attack was not directed against the Indian people but against the British rulers of India.

"The enemy of Japan is not India, nor the Indian people" the Miyako stressed. "It is Britain's ambition to make India and the Indian people a permanent slave."

This, the journal said, was the only political significance of the attack on Colombo. Its military significance could be illustrated sufficiently by glancing at map of the British Empire. For years past Ceylon's geographic position rendered it both desirable and imperative for Britain to arm the island to its teeth so that it could serve as a base for British exploitation of India and also for defense of the Empire's life-line connecting Australia and the Orient.

Britain's Last Hope

Colombo, now officially reported to be undergoing fierce attacks by the Japanese Navy Air Forces, is the last hope of Britain for its upkeep of the Indian Ocean traffic route. If the port is lost, the importance of the several ports on the Indian mainland such as Calcutta and Bombay will be completely lost.

This was stressed by Shiro Otobe, an N.Y.K. captain who visited Colombo a few times up to 1939 when his ship made its last call at the port. Met by a Yomiuri reporter at his

(Continued on Page 2)

Sato Meets Molotov

Domei

MOSCOW, April 6.—Naotake Sato, Japanese Ambassador to the Soviet Union, who arrived here by plane yesterday from Kuibishev to present his credentials to the Soviet Government, today conferred with Foreign Commissar Viacheslav M. Molotov.

HASEGAWA DUE IN TOKYO

Will Report to Throne on Latest Conditions in Taiwan

Admiral Kiyoshi Hasegawa, Governor-General of Taiwan, will arrive in Tokyo at 9:00 p.m. Wednesday for the first time since the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, reports Domei.

On April 13, he will proceed to the Imperial Palace where he will make detailed reports to His Majesty the Emperor on the latest administrative conditions in Taiwan.

He will also confer with the central Government on concrete measures to be taken toward industrial enterprises in Taiwan.

QUININE SALE RESTRICTED

Sign of Increasing Shortage of Vital Materials in America

Reflecting the increasing shortage of important materials, President Roosevelt on April 5, signed a decree placing the sale of quinine under Government control, the Chugai reported from Shanghai today, according to Domei.

Explaining the circumstances leading to the present step, a White House spokesman issued the following statement, the report added:

"The present step has been taken in order to preserve stocks of quinine within the country. The Government expects to place control over the private consumption of quinine in the near future."

SCHOLARS DISCUSS FUTURE OF ENGLISH

All Agree That Language Should Continue to Be Studied in Japan

Shedding light on the future of the English language in Japanese schools, many English language scholars and those who are believed to be able enough to give a clear-cut statement on these questions have expressed their views in the current number of the Eigo Kyoiku, or English Language Education, a periodical published by the Hiroshima Literature and Science University.

The following questionaire was sent out by the editor of the Eigo Koiku:

1. What is your opinion on the maintenance of the past policy of English language courses in Japanese schools, or to reform it, and, if they are to be reformed, of what course should be taken?
2. What part will the study of the English language in Japan play in encouraging the national spirit and constructing a new culture?
3. What will be the attitude of English language teachers or those interested in its study toward these questions and the methods of practise?

Salient features of the answers to these questions are given below:

Fumio Nakajima: (1) There is no reason why English language courses should be changed because the War of Greater East Asia is going on. (2) Language courses should not remain an end in themselves. They should be made a means of learning about the United States and Britain. To know their culture is very significant for the promotion of Japanese culture. Comparison of national conditions in these countries with Japan will serve to encourage Japan's national spirit.

Itaru Nii: (3) The idea that the study of English should be laid aside, because it is spoken by Japan's enemy countries, is a reckless one. The Japanese are destined to become an exceedingly great nation. They should not be affected by such small feelings, but must take a broad view and study the enemy countries' language.

Asataro Miyamori: (1) The traditional method of English teaching should be followed in this country.

Tadaichi Hidaka: (2) Facts about loyalists and great men who contributed a great deal toward the development of the culture of the world should be introduced to Japanese, thereby encouraging the national spirit. (3) Teachers of English should have a firm conviction that English is a universal language and naturally is a great means by which to absorb world knowledge and develop Japanese culture and that Japan's extensive southward development has caused English to increase in importance.

Osamu Ishiguri: (1) English teaching in middle schools should be changed from the present uniform courses to selected ones. The teaching then should be more elaborate. (2) Teaching of English is indispensable at least for the time being, if we know correctly the position of Japan. As Japan absorbed Chinese classics and culture in ancient days, so it imported Occidental culture after the Meiji Restoration. Occidental culture was thus introduced into Japan, but still is not enough when compared with the vast amount of Chinese culture absorbed in the past. Japan will have to absorb Occidental culture more than ever before and then should weld it with Oriental culture, thereby establishing a new Japanese culture, or broadly speaking, a new world culture. (3) Teachers of English as well as those interested in the study of English should bear in mind that the construction of a new culture will be achieved partly through their efforts. They should open their eyes widely outward through English.

Shisei Iino: (1) Language after all is a means, not the objective. (2) For the constant development of national spirit a new element must be absorbed, so that old ones may be replaced by new ones. English plays an important role in this. To know real conditions of English-speaking peoples and to let them know Japan's righteousness and fair play, English is the best medium. (3) One should observe foreign thought and culture with a critical mind, and try to understand their merits and demerits correctly and to percieve their conception, customs and habits.

Seizo Homura: (3) To understand Anglo-American culture and their national characteristics through English and English literature is to know Japanese culture and its national traits after all. Study of Japanese culture, therefore, should not be ignored under any circumstances by those who learn English. The fact must not be ignored that learning of English during the Meiji Era was very much affected by worship of the United States and Britain, but this trend was upset during the Taisho and Showa Eras.

Takaji Tabe: (2) One of the greatest causes of Japan's present war victory is due to the fact that Japan's knowledge of the United States and Britain is far more than their knowledge of Japan. Since the absorption of culture, ancient and modern of the East and West is an important element for the construction of a new cultural order, the need of learning foreign languages is becoming all the more important.

Sukeo Yamamoto: (3) Japanese teachers of English and those specializing in English must study English, English literature and English history more than ever and at the same time should not ignore the study of the Japanese language, Japanese literature and Japanese history.

Tatsuhiko Arakawa: (C) The study of the English language and national traits of the United States and Britain are as important as that of studying Greek and Latin. The history and positions of the United States and Britain, especially that of the latter in West Europe, must be studied closely.

Kenji Ishida: (1) English education in the past was more subjective than objective. As a means to let all nations seek their proper places the study of English must be objective. (2) For Japan to assume leadership not only in East Asia, but of all the other nations of the world, the learning of English will be necessary. Understanding of foreign culture is essential. There will be no change in the fact that English will remain as before, a language spoken by a great number of people in the world.

Shizuka Saito: (1) Let English be an instrument to absorb knowledge. (3) If there is a man of less firm conviction deviating from his original path of study of English under the prevailing tendency, let his go as he will. He is a reckless man, having no originality of conception. Those who want to be faithful to the profession for the cause of the Empire should pursue their studies of English and English literature to the utmost.

Teikichi Endo: (2) There is no need to change the method of teaching English.

Hitoshi Ashida: (1) Let students learn English for practical use. Japanese middle schools thus far have wasted too much time. (2) Japan's national spirit has developed generation after generation. Men knowing no English will be useless in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, at least for the time being. Language is an instrument of expressing one's will. Remember that Japan has outstripped China in using Chinese characters.

Takeji Wakamedo: (2) The United States and Britain are Japan's enemy countries now, but the English language is not. It is a matter of course that a new Japanese culture must be created out of the country's traditional spirit, but culture will not rise or develop by itself. It develops considerably out of the world Powers' confrontation. Study of Japan by British and Americans will surely become more active and at the same time this country should not ignore the study of the United States and Britain. Young, intelligent Japanese must study ideological and material sides of American and British cultures. Viewed in this light, English education in Japan will play a very important part.

Press Comments

Tuesday, April 7

NICHI NICHI—Rise India, in Concert With Imperial Forces
ASAHI—Significance of Attack on Colombo
HOCHI—Fate of India
YOMIURI—Collective War Results in Continental Operations

Rise India, in Concert With Imperial Forces

NICHI NICHI—Not only the enemy but the entire world has undoubtedly focussed gravest concern over the next strategic moves in the Indian Ocean of the Imperial Forces, which previously took possession of the Andaman Islands, a major strategic point in the eastern Indian Ocean.

The Imperial Headquarters announced Monday afternoon that the Imperial Navy Forces, on April 5, launched attacks on Colombo, the enemy's greatest base in the Indian Ocean, and other points and are now dealing great damage to warships, shipping, air forces and important military establishments there. As indicated in the communique, it is indeed a spectacular progress made in our military operations in the Indian Ocean.

The prime object of the attack on Colombo, needless to say, is the destruction of British influences in the Indian Ocean in order to expedite the wholesale collapse of the British Empire. Particularly, in view of the fact that Ceylon is the greatest strategic base of the British forces in the Indian Ocean, enemy influences in that island must thoroughly be exterminated in order to hold the control of the Indian Ocean. From this viewpoint, the Imperial Navy's operations in the Indian Ocean is expected to make rapid developments with this as a turning point.

As pointed out by Premier General Hideki Tojo, the objectives of our attacks are British military strength and establishments in India, upon which we are determined to deal fatal blows. Not only do we entertain no hostile intentions whatsoever toward the Indian people, but we heartily wish "India for the Indians" will quickly be realized at this golden opportunity.

Japan and the Japanese people firmly believe, as stressed by Premier Tojo in his statement issued Monday, that "now is the golden opportunity for the Indian people to exert their utmost efforts for the establishment of their long-desired 'India for the Indian people' in order to secure India's status as it ought to be."

If India should remain as before under the military control of Britain, the Premier also pointed out, it would be unavoidable that, in the course of our subjugation of the British forces there, India will suffer great calamities.

Meantime, Sir Stafford Cripps, special British envoy to India, has been continuing every possible effort in order to make India the barrier for the defense of the British Empire which is about to crumble. The attack on Colombo of the Imperial Navy at this momentous time has, indeed, far-reaching significance to the Indian independence movement. The operations of the Imperial Forces will inevitably repulse all enemy influences and power from India. Britain itself must be fully aware of this inevitability.

Despite this fact, Britain has been insisting on retaining defense power of India in its hands, which is without doubt motivated by intentions to mobilize India and the Indian people by force to anti-Japanese resistance. The British are also trying to emasculate the Indian independence movement.

Both the United States and Chungking, too, have been seeking to utilize India for their own benefit. No matter how hard they try to resist, the grim determination of the Imperial Forces to thoroughly crush British military bases in India cannot be altered. We will not lay down our arms until we establish the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere by smashing Anglo-American influences.

For India, after all, the power needed to materialize its independence is Japan, who alone is able to smash Britain. Therefore, the future steps which should be taken by 400,000,000 people of India is self evident now. They must collaborate with Japan for the extermination of tyrannical British influences from India. If they indulge in dealings with Sir Stafford, it will inevitably invite the destruction of the country.

Indian leaders! Now is the time to rise in concert with the Imperial Forces and the golden chance to regain immediate, complete independence from the British hands.

Significance of Attack on Colombo

ASAHI—The Imperial Navy Forces, which had been steadily expanding its control over the Indian Ocean, on April 5, commenced large-scale attacks on Colombo, the key strategic point in Ceylon, and other points.

As announced by the Imperial Headquarters, Monday afternoon, which said that the Imperial Navy Forces are now dealing great damage to warships, shipping, air forces and important military establishments there, our military operations are still in progress and nothing in detail has been made known.

Since the fall of Singapore, attaching great strategic significance to Ceylon, the British Government has feverishly been strengthening the defense of that island. In view of this fact, powerful military establishments of the enemy are believed to have been exposed to our attacks. On March 10, two days after the fall of Rangoon or the day following the wholesale surrender of the Netherlands East Indies, the British Government appointed Admiral Layton, former Commander-in-Chief of the British Asiatic Fleet, as the defense commander of Ceylon and massed numerous warships, aircraft, arms and munitions there and rushed the consolidation of defense facilities.

The offensive on this key strategic base by the Imperial Navy Forces while steadily perfecting the control of the sea in the Indian Ocean indicates the grim determination of the Empire to accomplish the true object of the current war. Needless to say, Ceylon will not be the only British military base in India to be exposed to our assaults.

It is hardly necessary to reiterate here that the true enemy of the Empire is not the Indian people but Britain, the oppressor of India. As pointed out by Premier General Hideki Tojo in his statement made public Monday afternoon, however, if India should remain as before under the military control of Britain, in the course of our subjection of the British forces there, India will inevitably suffer great calamities.

With the visit of the British special envoy, Sir Stafford Cripps, at present, India, is now confronted with a grave moment to decide on its own fate. We sincerely hope that Indian leaders, fully appreciating the significance of the objective situation surrounding that country, will push ahead boldly for the right direction to be pursued by the Indian people.

Fate of India

HOCHI—That no compromise and concession will ultimately bring about true peace was experienced by this country during tthe past century. The War of Greater East Asia is being fought because we realize fully that the restoration of territory to the peoples of Greater East Asia must be gained by the fighting power of the peoples of Greater East Asia.

As the result of the Anglo-Indian negotiation's now in progress at New Delhi, will not only mean the loss of India but will decide the fate of the British Empire, Sir Stafford Cripps and General Archibald Wavell have been making desperate efforts for the appeasement of India.

At this momentous occasion, the Imperial Headquarters announced that the Imperial Navy Forces on April 5 attacked British military bases in Colombo and other points and are now inflicting heavy damage to warships, shipping, air forces and key strategic facilities there.

Simultaneously with the announcement by the Imperial Headquarters, Premier General Hideki Tojo once again issued a statement concerning the military operations of the Imperial Forces in India, in which he also urged the grave reconsideration of the Indian people.

Both the attacks launched by the Imperial Forces and the statement of the Premier are the last warning to the Indian people who are still unable to decide on their final attitude. They must realize that now is the golden chance for them to decide their fate in the future.

As stressed by Premier Tojo, if India should remain under British military control, it will unavoidably suffer great calamities in the course of our subjugation of the British forces there. The true intention of the Imperial Government, however, as has been reiterated already, is to enable India to establish an India for the Indians.

Various situations surrounding India will allow no more delay on our part. In the name, and for the honor of the peoples in Greater East Asia, we wish once again to urge the Indian people and their leaders to seriously reconsider and determine on their next move.

Collective War Results in Continental Operations

YOMIURI—While brilliant military achievements have been successively attained in the southern regions, the Imperial Forces operating in China, encountering severe winter weather, have been decimating enemy remnants in the provinces of Shansi, Shantung and Honan.

As announced by the Imperial Headquarters at noon, Monday, following the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the Imperial Army Units in China moved into all foreign concessions in China, hostile to Japan. At the same time, they reduced Hongkong, thereby completely eliminating American and British influences from China. They also crushed the military power of Chungking at every turn as occasion called. In response to the operations of the Imperial Forces in southern regions, they have waged engagements since then to attain brilliant military achievements.

Unprecedented war results scored in southern regions, needless to say, were made possible by the gallant fighting of the officers and men operating there. But, at the same time, it is attributable to a considerable extent to efforts of the Imperial Forces which smashed the military power of Chungking at every turn as occasion called, for which the entire nation offers heartfelt thanks.

The enemy, even before the outbreak of the China Affair, had been trying to put up a long-term war against Japan. For this purpose, Chungking had been doing everything possible in its power in concert with the United States and Britain. Chungking had also been seeking rapprochement with the Soviet Union, India, Iraq and Turkey.

As indicated in the announcement of the Imperial Headquarters, general counter-offensives of Chungking were completely frustrated and key air bases in Yushan and other points smashed by our assaults. Moreover, little can be expected for the strengthening of Chungking's fighting strength by foreign supplies via India and from the Soviet Union.

An influencial paper in Chungking pointed out recently, that the Chungking regime is now in a most difficult position unprecedented in its history. A spokesman of the same Government recently indicated financial difficulties confronting the country as the result of the cutting off of foreign supplies. According to an announcement by the United States Treasury Department, the Washington Government, as a condition for its $500,000,000 loan to Chungking, mentioned the retrenchment of fapi issuance, adoption of low price policy and expansion of industrial production, which is a clear indication of financial difficulties facing the Chungking regime.

Despite the above situation, Chungking has been trying to keep up its useless resistance by every possible means. For the setlement of the China Affair, the Chungking regime must be thoroughly crushed. Since the War of Greater East Asia forms an important condition for the disposal of the China Affair, we must be firmly determined to fight through the War of Greater East Asia.

Army Guarantees Welfare of Nation

(Continued From Page 1)

portant supply sources of those fertilizers in the southern regions.

"With Christmas Island, Ocean Island, Nauru Island and other important supply sources of phosphorous in the Pacific area lost, it is now Australia which will suffer from the dearth of fertilizers," he declared, adding, Japan, in addition, is being sufficiently supplied with important chemical fertilizers such as ammonium sulphate and nitrogen of lime.

Stating that the fighting services are closely studying the unemployment problem under the wartime situation, Colonel Okada expressed his belief that a proper measure will be taken by the Government sooner or later to give the unemployed a new sphere of activities in the southern areas.

"The patience and perseverance of the Japanese people is urged in order to fight the present war to victory," he declared, "but the minimum welfare of the popular living is perfectly guaranteed."

Poet Noguchi, Lover of India, Bids Nation To Arise for Fulfillment of Her Dreams

"'India! Arise, for now is the time! Arise, and fight for a glorious India for the Indians!' That is what my heart is always shouting out deep within me every time I read the papers," exclaimed Yone Noguchi, Japan's famous poet, during an interview with the Miyako on April 6.

"What splendid leaders India has!" continued the poet passionately, "Think of Gandhi, who has elevated politics to religion, has discarded arms, and aims to establish an ideal world through spiritual strength only. All the leaders of India are imbued with Gandhi's spirit. But now is the time for these leaders to take up arms and fight for an Indian India. Japan is every ready to help India regain her independence, if India will cooperate with her. There is no better chance for India. Now is indeed the time." Poet Yone Noguchi was full of enthusiasm. For long he had been a lover of India and things Indian, and had written some splendid poems on the subject.

"O India," continued the poet, "for how long have your fires of resentment burned under the oppression of the British officials? How long have you known that the thousands of starving wretches on the highways were due to the avarice of the British, who taxed you unmercifully, and drained your country of all of its wealth? O India! O Gandhi! O new leaders of India! Arise, for India's sake!"

A passionate fire burned in the poet's eyes as he spoke. "Indians! Take a correct view of the present situation," he went on. "Youths of India, arise! The fate of your country rests on your young shoulders. The time is ripe. Indians! Arise! and the dreams of Gandhi will come true!"

Yone Noguchi was born in 1875. He studied at Keio University, and is at present a professor in his Alma Mater. His real name is Yonejiro Noguchi, but he abbreviated this to Yone Noguchi when he established his reputation as a poet. He has written numerous poems in English, and is well known in all the English speaking countries.

MINISTRY GETS REPORTS ON INDO-CHINA RESOURCES

Submitted by 3 Professors to Draft Plans for Sending Scientific Expedition

A first-hand report on the investigation of the natural resources of French Indo-China, has been submitted to the Education Ministry by Teiji Esaki, Professor of Zoology at the Kyushu Imperial University, Masaji Honda, Assistant Professor of Botany and Yanosuke Otsuka, Assistant Professor of Geology at the Tokyo Imperial University reports the Asahi.

This report will serve in drafting plans for sending the French Indo-China Scientific Research Society to its investigation ground this autumn.

The sending of the Society is being made possible through the efforts of the above three professors, who, with the assistance of Masayuki Yokoyama of the Japanese Embassy there and head of the Research Society of the Natural Resources of French Indo-China, have been able to get the hearty approval of Governor-General Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux of French Indo-China.

As the fundamental principle of the plan, the investigation will be made mainly in the northern area, since the southern part has already being covered by French scientists.

Small groups consisting of about 10 members who will be dispatched at different times, will have their headquarters in Hanoi, and will collaborate with the Japanese Forces, the Japanese Embassy and the French-Indo China Government.

The research will be carried out in the Laos region and the northwestern part of Tonkin from October to April when the roads will be drier.

This time of the year has been chosen for its convenience for collecting materials for the study of zoology, geology, and anthropology, although it is rather inconvenient for the collection of insects and flowering plants.

Taking provisions and bedding with them, the groups will thus make interesting and profitable researches far into the interior of French Indo-China for about four months.

Nation to Observe Rites for War Gods

(Continued From Page 1)

the deceased have successively come up to the capital yesterday from their respective homes.

Mrs. Teru Iwasa, mother of the late Commander Iwasa, accompanied by the Commander's elder brothers, uncle and other relatives, arrived at 10:25 a.m. on Monday at Ueno Station, where the party was welcomed by the representatives of the Imperial Navy. The party subsequently paid homage to the Imperial Palace, Meiji Shrine and Yasukuni Shrine in the afternoon.

Hikoichi Furuno, and Mrs. Furuno, the parents of the late Lieutenant-Commander Shigemi Furuno, arrived at Tokyo Station at 10 a.m. the same day and immediately visited the Imperial Plaza to pay homage to the Imperial Palace.

Keizo Yokoyama, the father of the late Special Second Sub-Lieutenant Shigenori Yokoyama and his family, accompanied by the head-master of their native village arrived at Tokyo Station at 5:20 p.m. by the limited express "Sakura" from Tottori Prefecture.

Mrs. Taka Yokoyama, the mother of the late Lieutenant-Commander Masaji Yokoyama, and four brothers of the Lieutenant-Commander reached the metropolis at 7:45 p.m. from their native place in Kagoshima, Kyushu.

Umeichi Sasaki and Mrs. Sasaki, the parents of the late Special Second Sub-Lieutenant Naokichi Sasaki and his two elder brothers, arrived in Tokyo at 8:10 p.m. from Shimane.

The bereaved families of the other four heroes, namely, Lieutenant Akira Hiro-o, Chief Warrant Officer Kiyoshi Inagaki, Chief Warrant Officer Sadamu Uyeda and Chief Warrant Officer Yoshio Katayama, are expected to arrive in the capital today from their respective homes.

Whiskers Club Men Hold Annual Reunion To Show Off Beards

Resembling a collection of Washington Irving's lovable character "Rip Van Winkle," the annual gathering of the Whiskers Club was held in Higashi Nakano, Tokyo, on Sunday, reports Domei. Over cups of tea, the members stroked their beards, compared the lengths and the beauty of their white whiskers. The contestants gathered from all parts of the Japanese Empire to show off their prize beards, which is regarded as one of the many unique hobbies still prevailing in the country. In keeping with the times, the participants reached a decision to christen their private organization as the "Greater East Asia 'Beard Club."

Panic Hits Colombo Over Japanese Raid

(Continued From Page 1)

Tokyo residence, Monday, Mr. Otobe told of his Colombo experience roughly as follows:

"The importance of Colombo in my opinion lies in its position as a key point in the sea traffic. The harbor is not only the most important strategic point in the Indian Ocean but the best commercial center in the whole Indian area. The port has been touched by almost every Japanese ship on its way to Europe while it has been a key harbor in the navigation line connecting Australia, Java, India and Africa.

"The fact that the harbor facilities at the port were built by Britain at the cost of £600,000,000 and some 40-years labor, shows how highly the port has been estimated in the eyes of Britishers. The four long stretches of breakwaters, now protecting the harbor from the strong wind peculiar to the region, are one of the vivid examples of the British love for the port.

"Colombo is not a natural berth for ships. The entire locality is placed under the path of the fierce southwesterly monsoon in summer, while the same wind turns northerly during the winter. All these natural disadvantages have been conquered by the large-scale construction work at the port by Britain.

"The port town, as I found it during my several visits presented a perfectly typical British sight, especially in the business center in the western part of the city, close to the shore. In this part one would be led to think that he were in England, not in Asia.

People Pro-Japanese

"When I called at the port, the last time in 1939, I remember I was persistently requested by a newsboy to buy a paper. I would not listen to him, but told him that I would like to buy any of those anti-Japanese papers, carrying only fabricated news from Chungking. I knew the papers were generally controlled by Chungking or Anglo-American interests, to such an extent that even the British residents of the port were offended with the way these papers treated their news.

"The native inhabitants as a whole were friendly toward the Japanese. Only, this friendly feeling was not allowed to be properly expressed because of the sharp watch of the British masters. Anyway, it was apparent that the natives are innately very pro-Japanese. This may be judged from my personal experiences with them, among which, there is this:

"One day I happened to talk with one of the stevedores at the wharf. Despite the presence of his British chief, standing close to him, the laborer suddenly asked me if he was not mistaken in his belief that even common folk in Japan are enshrined as gods after their death. I instantly replied in the affirmative. Thereupon he looked greatly satisfied. Then he started to praise everything Japanese with all the fine words he could think of, so much so that his British chief, much confused, disappeared before I was aware of it. I knew the stevedore's words were the result of a drink from his whisky bottle, but I nevertheless believed that there existed a respect for Japan at the bottom of his heart."

Natives Not Aided

Britain, during its 150 years' reign in Ceylon as one of its most important Crown colonies, did nothing to further the interests of the native inhabitants, according to Professor Jiro Kogawa of Taisho University. Reflecting on his stay in the island as a student of Buddhism and the native language for five years from 1929, Professor Kogawa spoke to a Chugai Shogyo reporter at his residence in Hongo-ku, Monday, in the following vein:

"Ceylon has a population of about 5,000,000. Excepting the desert regions lying in the northern and southern parts of the island, the whole area presents sights similar to those of Japan.

"The island produces tea, rubber and coconuts, but no rice on which the larger part of the native population live. The fact that the native inhabitants cannot grow rice, their staple food, glaringly reveals the principle of the British rule over the island, which mainly caters to the needs of the few British residents at the cost of the vital requirements of the natives.

"Many large tea plantations, now extending over an area of 800,000,000 acres, obtained by destroying an extensive area of virgin forests, is a good example showing how far the island is being exploited for the exclusive convenience of the British residents. The destruction of the forests is now causing floods in the affected areas at regular intervals.

"Another example of British oppression of the native inhabitants is seen in the work of relieving flood damages. Each time a flood reaches a dangerous point, the embankment of the river is artificially broken. The break is never made in the direction where Britishers reside, but always where the natives live, no matter how few the Britishers' houses or how many the native dwellings in the particular direction. The British policy makes no scruples in victimizing the interests of others for the benefit of the British nationals.

"The island is believed to have had its own civilization a long time ago, which was as high as any ancient civilization could be. There are still many castes and classes among the native inhabitants, the last remaining remnants of the old civilization. There is no cohesion among the people belonging to different castes, and some people of the higher-caste will not condescend to take their meals where lower people are seen. These customs, however, were allowed to continue under the reign of the Britons, apparently because they do not like to see the native inhabitants make any headway in their enlightenment by discarding the hampering customs."

METAL GOODS CURTAILED TO LATIN AMERICA BY U.S.

40 Various Products Including Chemicals Listed Due To Shortage

Domei

LISBON, April 4.—In an effort to rectify shortages in important military supplies, the United States has decided to allocate materials to the various Latin American countries, according to a report received here today.

The list published by the United States Government includes 40 different products in metals and chemicals to be shared with the southern neighbors.

The allocation plan will affect refrigerators, hides, glycerine, molybdenum, fats, vanadium, tungsten, agricultural machinery and ammonia and the necessary steps for executing the plan have already been established.

Axis Attaches Surprised At Japanese Strength

(Continued From Page 1)

not a surprise attack, leaving them no room for explanations and excuses for their debacle. They were utterly confused and baffled at the carefully laid plans of the Japanese Forces, and could not even attack them while they were crossing the Johore Causeway."

Captain Riccardo Federici, Air Attache at the Royal Italian Embassy, pointed out that the efficiency of the Buffalo type of fighter is far from excellent, attributing this fact to a failure on the part of the designer.

"In my opinion," he said, "the most superior craft, after all, was the Hurricane type, though I was unable to inspect the Spitfire. The overwhelming victories of the Japanese Forces are ascribable to the brilliant successes at the outset of the war in annihilating the enemy air force."

Referring to the defense of Singapore, Colonel Nicolas Radulesco, Military Attache at the Rumanian Legation, said that Britain attached too much importance in fortifying the island against an attack from the sea, neglecting its defenses in the rear.

Captain Laurie Ilkka, Laine, Adjutant Military Attache of the Finnish Legation declared that according to information he obtained in Sumatra, the Japanese Forces were confronted with difficulties beyond description as they had to advance through dense jungle zones infested with elephants, tigers and other beasts.

"I realized how trying it was for them to carry out their operations when I actually saw the condition in the jungle for myself," he added.

Party Reaches Batavia

Domei

SURABAYA, April 5.—A party of naval attaches of embassies of the Axis nations in Tokyo, including Vice-Admiral Paul Wenneker, of Germany, and Vice-Admiral Cario Balsamo of Italy, who have been inspecting battlefields in southern regions, arrived here by plane from Batavia on Saturday afternoon.

Immediately after their arrival here, Vice-Admiral Wenneker and Vice-Admiral Balsamo called on the commanders of the Japanese Army and the Navy in Surabaya to extend their hearty felicitations in behalf of their Governments for the glorious military achievements attained by the Japanese Forces in their operations in Java.

During this morning, they inspected the wharf, airfield, naval port and fortified zone of Surabaya and oil fields outside the city.

They proceeded to Malang in the afternoon by motor, where they stayed overnight.

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DRAFTING OF FOREIGNERS IN U.S. AFFECTS BRITONS

Those Engaged in Political Mission and in Armament Program Exempted

Transocean

LISBON, March 21.—In connection with the drafting of foreigners for the American armed forces, a great number of British subjects living in the United States will be affected, it was reported from Washington today.

According to latest statistics of the people eligible for military service, there are in the United States 449,022 Canadian citizens; 291,000 Britishers; and 30,000 citizens of northern Ireland.

The annual classes being drawn into the United States forces will exempt only those who can conclusively prove that they are employed in important State political missions or working on the armament program.

Sata Chosen Leader

General Nobuyuki Abe, Chairman of the National Service Political Council, today designated Dr. Aihiko Sata, director of the Sata Hospital, as head of the Osaka branch of the council, succeeding Masatsune Ogura, who shortly will assume the presidency of the Emergency Finance Depository, reports Domei.

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